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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER.

THE most notable features of Judge Parker's letter of acceptance, to judge from the press comment, are his declaration of "unqualified belief" in the gold standard (whereas in his telegram he merely said, "I regard the gold standard as established"); his charge that the Republican tariff record is one of bad faith; his denial of President Roosevelt's allegation that common law has no standing in the federal courts, and his acceptance of the President's challenge on the pension order issue. Judge Parker's letter seems "unpretentious, straight, sound, and strong" to the *Dallas News* (Dem.); and to the *Boston Herald* (Ind.) it appears to be "the letter of a sincere, high-minded, conscientious citizen," that "gives assurance that its author has the insight and the capacity of statesmanship." The *New York Press* (Rep.), however, after reading the same document, says that the author "surpasses all his previous performances at dodging, twisting, squirming, and backing and filling on the great questions which are before the American people." And the *New York Tribune* (Rep.) calls the epistle "an assemblage of disjointed paragraphs, seemingly produced without any plan of arrangement, without any clear-cut conception of the problems discussed, and without any definite policy to expound." The *New York Sun* (Ind.) says that the letter shows "a little more spunk" than the previous Esopus productions, "but not much"; and the *New York Journal of Commerce*, a strictly impartial financial organ, remarks that Judge Parker's paper "can hardly be called a strong document by his most zealous supporters."

The dominant note of the letter is one of protest against "the rule of individual caprice" and "the usurpation of authority and the aggrandizement of personal power." Imperialism in the Philippines, bad faith in the acquisition of the Panama Canal strip, extravagance in government expenditures, and usurpation in the pension order are all attacked on this ground. Judge Parker alleges that many duties in the Dingley tariff act were "imposed for the express purpose only, as was openly avowed, of furnishing a basis for reduction by means of reciprocal trade treaties, which

the Republican administration, impliedly at least, promised to negotiate," and then, "having on this promise secured the increased duties, the Republican party leaders, spurred on by protected interests, defeated the treaties negotiated by the Executive, and now these same interests cling to the benefit of these duties which the people never intended they should have, and to which they have no moral right." Judge Parker recommends a prudent, sagacious, and scientific revision of the schedules. He replies to President Roosevelt's allegation that the common law can not be used as a trust remedy in the federal courts, because it has no standing there, by pointing to a specific case where the United States Supreme Court took the contrary position. And in response to the President's demand to know if he intends to revoke the pension order in case he is elected, Judge Parker replies, "I accept the challenge and declare that if elected I will revoke that order"; but he adds that he will follow the revocation by urging the establishment by Congress of "an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the Civil War, and under the provisions of which a pension may be accepted with dignity because of the consciousness that it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives, and not as largess distributed by the Chief Executive." At the close of his letter he states the issues of the campaign thus:

"Shall economy of administration be demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged?

"Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?

"Shall our Government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege?

"Shall it remain a Government of law or become one of individual caprice?

"Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent despotism?

"With calmness and confidence we await the people's verdict."

The *New York Times* (Dem.) says that this "is the letter of a strong man," yet it "is diametrically the opposite of President Roosevelt's loud, insistent, blustering arrogation of all wisdom and virtue." It continues:

"Americans admire courage, and of courage there is an abundance in the letter. To the truculent challenge of President Roosevelt, daring the opposition to say authoritatively that they intend to revoke Pension Order No. 78, Judge Parker calmly, firmly makes reply: 'I accept the challenge and declare that if elected I will revoke that order.' The President is answered. He is answered, too, upon the point that the issuing of the order was a usurpation of power. Judge Parker declares that he should feel it necessary to invite the cooperation of Congress in establishing such a pension policy; Mr. Roosevelt did the whole thing himself. We mistake the temper of the American people if they do not feel instinctively that the feet of one of these men are in the paths of danger, the feet of the other in the way of safety. Again the President is answered tellingly in respect to the applicability of the common law in cases involving interstate commerce. In his speech of acceptance Judge Parker expressed the belief that adequate remedies against trust abuses were to be found in the statute and common law, to which Mr. Roosevelt with the jaunty air of one who catches an adversary tripping observed that there was no federal common law. Of course, everybody knows that the individual States got the common law by inheritance from England, while the United States inherited nothing, having only such institutions and powers as were conferred by the States. Equipped with this elementary fact, and with little else, the President ventured into a discussion of the matter, and gets the information,

conveyed with grave politeness, that the Supreme Court has decided that common-law principles, in the absence of statutes covering the case, may be applied by federal courts in interstate commerce actions. The incident teaches that even tho one can brandish the big stick like a Hercules, he should choose his adversary with great circumspection when he feels like having a dispute on law questions."

A Republican estimate of the document may be seen in the following characterization by the Philadelphia *Press*:

"Judge Parker's gold telegram gave promise of strong individuality and vigorous leadership. From that hour he has been a constant disappointment. He has not made a single striking utterance. His campaign has been a palpable and steady anticlimax. There was just one opportunity left to redeem himself, and that was in a virile, robust, clarion-toned letter of acceptance. And now he has missed his last chance."

"His letter is a weak, negative, and nerveless production. In contrast with the brilliant and trenchant letter of President Roosevelt, it is vapid and inane. There is not a single trumpet tone in it. There is not even a forcible and incisive discussion of any question. Judge Parker does not speak a solitary sentence which will fire his followers or make his adversaries quiver. He represents the motley opposition which is attempting to make a breach in the battlements of an entrenched and triumphant administration, and he was bound by every principle of warfare to inspire his forces with a battle-cry and lead them in a vigorous assault."

"In all this he signally fails. Not only does he not make any sharp dividing issue, but his treatment of the stock, staple arguments of second-rate criticism is trite and jejune. The same things have been better said by hundreds of inferior men. Judge Parker is not merely destitute of the power of clarifying issues and enkindling men, but he is deficient in the art of expression. He treads timidly along well-worn pathways, as if he were afraid to strike out in any direction, and even within his limited lines he shambles in rather clumsy style."

SAVAGERY IN THE WAR.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S well-known definition of war "is a bit too conservative," declares the Philadelphia *North American*, in view of the reported description of the fighting around Port Arthur given by Lieutenant Prince Radzivil, who escaped from the beleaguered city with despatches from General Stoessel for General Kuropatkin. The men of both armies, says the press report of the Prince's account, are "absolutely venomous in their antagonism." Both Japanese and Russians have ceased to pay any attention to the rules of war, and neither hospitals nor flags of truce are respected by either army. The feeling between the combatants has become so bitter that neither can expect to receive quarter. The dead are left on the hillsides. In view of the present mood of the Japanese, General Stoessel has ordered his men to fight to the death, because, as the report says, "if the Japanese soldiers entered the fortress it undoubtedly would be impossible for their officers to control them and prevent a massacre." For this reason General Stoessel is advising civilians to leave Port Arthur.

Prince Radzivil tells of two Japanese battalions which found themselves at the mercy of the Russians in one of the assaults on the fortress. They hoisted the white flag, but to this the Russians paid no attention and continued to fire on them. In the mean time the Japanese in the rear of the companies that had hoisted the white flag fired on their comrades, in indignation at their offer of surrender. As a result of this cross fire six hundred men were shot down. The dead fell among the bodies of victims of previous assaults. For days, says the Prince, the wounded men raised fluttering handkerchiefs in pleas for help, but neither friend nor foe went to their assistance. Among the heaps of dead the lieutenant saw two soldiers, one a Russian and the other a Japanese, lying in a death grip. The teeth of the Japanese were buried in the Rus-

sian's throat, while the Russian had forced two fingers into the eye sockets of his antagonist.

"The details," says the *Washington Times*, "shock and sicken the senses. Opposing armies, with a frenzy that may be due to fear or fanaticism, or in token of instinctive savagery unleashed, face each other like hordes of ravening beasts"; and the *Cleveland Leader* remarks: "It is an old proverb that if you scratch the Russ you reach the Tartar, and there are plenty of evidences that civilization is to the Japanese a veneer that sloughs off under stress, revealing the brutality that went with the wars led by the old-time Samurai." The *Springfield Republican* declares that the combatants have become "lowered to the level of savages and brutes," and it goes on to deplore the popular attitude toward the war. To quote:

"Since we all became students of strategy and readers of Mahan, we have tended to forget or ignore the nether side of war. It is far away—this war—and it appeals to us mainly as a great international sporting event. As in 'varsity circles in spring or autumn, it is largely a question of the championship. In the same breath, our boys ask for the war news and the ball scores. The science of flanking movements interests us vastly more than the Red Cross work, and if we would know how many men the Russians lost in a certain sanguinary affair, the reason is that we wish



THE RUSSIAN—"What! Time to get up again?"
—May in the *Detroit Journal*.

to compare the figures with the losses of the Japanese. Who stops to think of the agony, the waste, the destruction, the blighted future, the sheer barbarism involved in what goes on?

"Then, too, we all have been profoundly impressed by the ease and delight with which a Japanese soldier dies for his country. The fact that he would rather die on the battle-field than live away from it is not the least of the lessons of this war. A writer in the *London Times* now regrets that English patriotism has not reached quite the pitch of the patriotism in Japan. . . . What a situation this is, to be sure, when Western writers lament that Christian Occidentals have not been favored by a civilization and a religion that teach strongly a pagan contempt for life and the glorious privilege of being butchered on a battle-field. If the Japanese actually draw from their ancestor worship and their heathen rites an inspiration that makes them superior to us in the frenzied daring of battle, the military 'lesson' is, apparently, that we should introduce their forms of religion."

The *Pittsburg Gazette* and the *Chicago Inter Ocean* doubt the truth of the disregard of the flag of truce and the combat between Japanese battalions. "These things can hardly be true," says *The Gazette*, for "there have been no such exhibitions of savagery

in the campaign in Manchuria, and there is no reason why the forces at Port Arthur should be so wholly lost to all sense of humanity." "It may be true," says *The Inter Ocean*, "that the men who displayed the white flag were killed by the cross fire of the main forces joining in battle. However, this would not mean that a flag of truce had been abused, and that the rules of civilized warfare had been violated."

More evidence that the combatants are not giving any quarter is shown in Marshal Oyama's report upon the battle of Liao-Yang. After four days' battle, with nearly 300,000 men engaged, Oyama states that only 13 prisoners were taken by General Oku and none by Generals Nodzu and Kuroki. "One explanation," declares the *Pittsburg Post*, "might be that the men of the two armies did not get to the close quarters with each other that some of the despatches indicated. Another one, which it is unpleasant to contemplate, is that no quarter was given or asked, and that many were killed who under ordinary circumstances would have been taken prisoners."

HOW WILL NEW YORK GO?

WITHOUT New York State, the Democrats admit, they can not win. "It is now conceded," says the *Atlanta Journal* (Dem.), "that New York must show evidences of going Democratic before the country at large can see any chance for Democratic success"; and now that the two parties have made their nominations for governor, the newspapers are beginning to figure on the probable direction this pivotal State will swing in November. The Republican nominee, Lieutenant-Governor Higgins, is thought by his critics to be too friendly to Governor Odell to give the state government the overhauling they say it needs; and the Democratic nominee, Judge Herrick, is criticized for soiling his ermine with "practical politics" while on the bench. Thus the independent voters, as the *Boston Herald* (Ind.) remarks, are "between the devil and the deep sea," and "can not possibly support either with enthusiasm." Any attempt to draw the independent voters to the support of Herrick appears "hopeless" to the *Springfield Republican*, an independent paper with Democratic leanings; and the *New York Evening Post*, which is supporting Parker, draws the line at Herrick and flatly refuses to indorse him. Judge Herrick is a compromise candidate, named to harmonize the warring Democratic factions in the State, but the *Toledo Blade* (Rep.) makes the point that such a ticket "has elements unsatisfactory to every one," for "it means that the best judgment of the leaders

with *The Evening Post* by drawing the line at Higgins, on the ground that he is Odell's lieutenant. The *Duluth Herald* (Ind.) thinks this objection will be fatal to Mr. Higgins; and the *Cleveland Leader* (Rep.) regards it as ominous that the nomination of Higgins "fails to arouse enthusiasm in any quarter and does create dissatisfaction in many, because of the connection of the candidate with the present governor." The *Indianapolis News* (Ind.) predicts that many independent voters will vote the Republican national ticket and the Democratic state ticket; and Walter Wellman, one of the most discerning political writers in the country, believes similarly that "New York State stands to give Roosevelt a small plurality, say 10,000 to 20,000, and to elect Herrick by a similar margin."

Judge Herrick enjoys the distinction of a hearty indorsement from ex-President Cleveland, who says in an interview that "there can be no doubt" of his "rugged honesty, great ability, and unyielding devotion to Democratic principles," a "character" that Mr. Higgins can match with a letter from President Roosevelt, in which the latter says: "You know, without my needing to say it, how pleased I am at your nomination. While I was governor and you were chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate you and I were thrown very closely together, and I have never had the good fortune to be thrown with any public servant of higher integrity or of greater administrative ability." The *Times*, *World*, and *Sun*, which are opposing Mr. Higgins, all have only the kindest words for him personally; what they object to is his association with Governor Odell, whose administration is the object of bitter attack. The increase in state expenditures and the concentration of control of the state charitable institutions are regarded by the governor's enemies as evidences of "graft," and his acceptance of the chairmanship of the Republican executive committee of the State, while governor, is criticized as improper. This extraordinary plank appears in the Democratic state platform:

"For the first time in its history, the Empire State has a governor whose personal integrity rests under widespread suspicion. He has surrounded himself by high officials and advisers under whose malign influence the public revenues of the State are largely diverted to private profit."

Governor Odell defends the increase in expenditure by pointing to the increase in population, the eight-hour law, larger schools, abolition of grade crossings, increased charitable expenditures, and larger expenses for the agricultural department. If there was any "graft," the governor asks, "what has the Democratic attorney-general, Mr. Cunneen, been doing? He is a member of nearly all the state boards and has to pass on all bills put through the Legislature. Why has he not begun prosecutions if there is any truth in these charges we hear so much about?" *The Times* (Dem.), in an editorial that has caused considerable remark, says that it would have been better to omit from the platform the charge against the governor, for "so far as *The Times* is concerned, it has never heard of any act of Governor Odell which would bring his personal integrity under suspicion." *The Times* also speaks of Judge Herrick's activity in politics while on the bench as "an



FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS,

Republican nominee for Governor of New York. His critics argue that his friendship for Governor Odell would bar him from investigating the alleged misdeeds of his administration.

is succeeded by a compromise, that may be the best judgment of none." The Democratic machine in Troy is reported to be irreconcilable and to be harboring the intention of supporting the Republican ticket. The *Brooklyn Eagle* (Dem.) admits that the Republicans will win the legislature.

The *New York Sun*, which is supporting Roosevelt, pairs off



D. CADBY HERRICK,

Democratic nominee for Governor of New York, who is criticized for mixing in machine politics while on the bench.

impropriety" and "a scandal" which "ought not to have been"; and *The World* (Dem.), which is also supporting him, prints the following paragraphs in its sketch of his career:

"Justice Herrick has a high reputation for judicial integrity and sound sense, yet it is notorious that, after becoming a justice of the Supreme Court, he continued to be the political boss of Albany and that, until the secret ballot system was adopted, the methods of the Albany 'machine,' under his more or less direct leadership, were alleged to be tyrannical and corrupt."

"The long association of such a fine and scholarly mind with low and disreputable ward politicians has puzzled many lawyers who have praised his work on the bench. His bitterest enemy would not credit a charge of venality against him. His warmest friend would not deny that he has damaged the reputation of the judiciary by his participation in practical politics."

"Daniel Manning was the Democratic leader in Albany, and, in some respects, the state leader. Herrick became his local lieutenant. The Manning 'machine' was an organization which was to Albany what Tammany was to New York. It was accused of vote-buying, ballot-box stuffing, and every crime known to venal politics. Herrick was its most active member under Mr. Manning."

The World explains, in announcing its support of Judge Herrick, that the objection to his political activities while a judge "will not exist when he resigns from the bench, as he will do in accepting the nomination for governor." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), after a careful review of the situation, forecasts "a complete and sweeping Democratic success in the Empire State in November"; while the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) avers that "if there ever existed a chance for a majority in New York for the Democratic electoral ticket, it has surely been dissipated by the nomination of Justice Herrick." These two divergent views represent pretty accurately the predictions of the rank and file of the Democratic and Republican press throughout the country.

"BEFORE-DAY CLUB" SCARE IN THE SOUTH.

"THE peace and prosperity of the whole South," declares the Atlanta *Constitution*, are threatened by reports of oath-bound negro murder societies throughout that section, reports that are terrorizing the whites, endangering the blacks, and paralyzing society. The Albany (Ga.) *Herald*, which does not believe these sensational stories, reports that "the country has been faked and alarmed with a string of them that would, if it were not for the

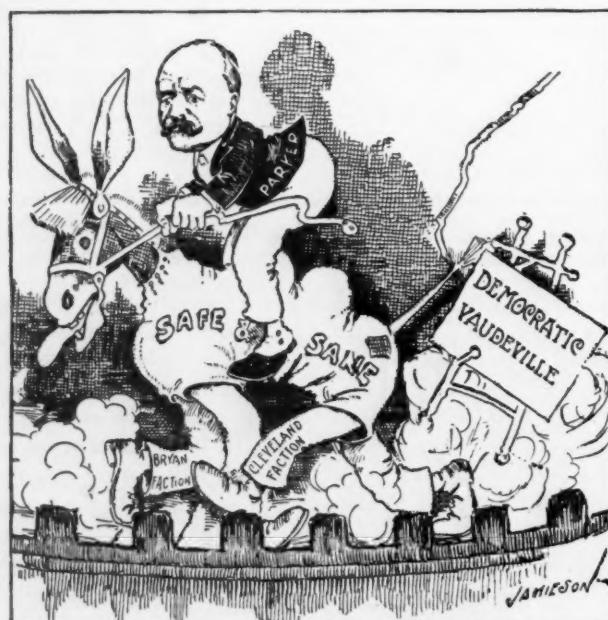
fact that they are pure fiction, compare with the worst features of that period in the history of France known as the Reign of Terror." The scare began with the report that the negro murderers at Statesboro belonged to a "Before-Day Club," organized for the murder of whites who opposed social equality. The murder of a planter named Eppes in Leon County, Fla., was attributed to a similar club; two negroes were shot near Talbotton, Ga., last week, on the mere suspicion that they belonged to this society, and the news columns of the Southern newspapers have been full of stories of the formation and intentions of these clubs. The Indianapolis *Freeman*, a negro weekly, thinks these reports are started to furnish "an excuse for the arrest of negroes whom there may be a desire to get rid of, but against whom no charge can be brought." The Jacksonville *Times-Union* suspects that the stories are started to cover up crime. It remarks:

"The existence of these clubs where they exist, and the fear of their existence where they do not, will furnish a great opportunity for criminals, white and black. All forms of lawlessness will be charged to these clubs, and the worst classes will have an opportunity to commit crimes and lay them on others. . . . Having suggested the idea, it is easy to see how it might be worked to gratify quite other feelings and passions than those attributed to the alleged organization in the beginning; many of us may remember that lawless characters acted under the cloak of the ku-klux-klan long after the real thing had committed hari-kari for reasons eminently satisfactory to itself."

Serious results have already accompanied this scare, according to the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which says:

"The system of terrorism inaugurated has already resulted in many secret assassinations and the destruction of property, and the whites, on their part, have indulged in bloody reprisals. These clubs are formed and maintained in poor and remote districts where the social plane among the whites is but little higher than that upon which the colored people find themselves; the cleavage separating the races is so narrow that the negroes fancy that they can step across it with but little effort. But however poor and ignorant the whites may be, they will not tolerate any suggestion of social equality. Racial supremacy is one of the cardinal principles of Anglo-Saxon faith and it will be sustained at all hazards. Colored people who are foolishly led into these criminal compacts are flying in the face of providence. They are inviting certain and relentless destruction and the sooner they abandon these wicked practices the better for them."

The Charleston *News and Courier* has no doubt of the existence



SOMETHING WRONG INSIDE.

—Jamieson in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*.

CAMPAIGN CALCULATIONS GONE WRONG.



BOTH OUT OF HIS REACH.

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

and evil purpose of the "Before-Day Clubs," and calls for an investigation before the terrorizing of the whites and the poisoning of the minds of the blacks goes any farther. Many Southern papers, however, are inclined to disbelieve the reports. "The much-talked-of organization is a myth, a fake," declares the *Macon News*; and the *Atlanta Constitution* says that "there is as yet not a scintilla of proof that a black mafia of the kind is in existence anywhere in the south." And the *Savannah News* observes, corroboratively:

"It is a noticeable fact that nothing appeared in the public prints about such a club until after the Statesboro tragedy. During the investigation of that tragedy something was said about Before-Day clubs. Almost immediately rumors of the presence of similar clubs in other localities began to appear in the newspapers. In most cases these rumors seemed to be without any support whatever, and hence were hardly worth considering. It is probable that if any investigation of other rumors had been made by competent authority it would have appeared that they were based on a misunderstanding or false information."

"Anyway, it has not yet been shown satisfactorily that there is any such institution in any part of the South as a Before-Day Club. There are clubs of negroes for various purposes in this and other Southern States, but they are harmless institutions. It would be an easy matter, however, to pick up statements relative to these clubs which, skilfully patched together, would make it appear they were formed for the commission of crimes of one kind and another."

"It would be well to wait for evidence before assuming that in any part of the South negroes are organizing for the purpose of committing deeds that won't bear the light of day. The matter is too serious to be dealt with except in the most careful manner."

In Thomasville, Ga., and Leon County, Fla., the circulation of "Before-Day Club" reports was followed by mass-meetings of blacks and whites to promote a better mutual understanding and the suppression of crime.

THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE CONGRESS.

SOME of the opposition papers took on considerable pictur-esque ness a few days ago by representing the President, in editorial and cartoon, as a Hotspur who would plunge the world into war, and representing him in their news columns as one who would wrap the world in peace. The *New York World* (Dem.), even in its editorial upon the President's announcement of his intention to call a peace conference, speaks in depreciation of his alleged disposition "to shake in the world's face the 'big stick' of constantly mounting militarism." President Roosevelt's announcement to the Interparliamentary Union, on Saturday of last week, at the White House, that he will "at an early date ask the other nations to join in a second congress at The Hague," was made in response to a unanimous request from that body, which has just concluded its convention at St. Louis. The request acquired added "dignity and importance," remarks the Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, from the fact that every member of the Interparliamentary Union is a member of the national law-making body in his own country, and every great nation is represented. And President Roosevelt's reply took on additional importance from the announcement, now made public for the first time, that the Administration is "even now taking steps to secure arbitration treaties with all other governments which are willing to enter into them with us."

The president of the Interparliamentary Union, Representative Bartholdt, of St. Louis, in the course of his address to the President, spoke of President Roosevelt's services to The Hague court as follows:

"This organization looks upon you, Mr. President, as a friend of its cause ever since you have, by actual performance, recognized The Hague court and had referred to it the Venezuela controversy, tho you had yourself been asked to arbitrate. It is now generally admitted that this, your action, together with the Pious fund pre-

cedent, which also occurred under your administration, saved the life of that great international tribunal. The American people being committed by these and many other precedents to the principles of international arbitration, it is the belief of those present that the people, irrespective of party, would applaud your taking the initiative in the convening of a second conference of governments, which, we hope and trust, would result in the completion of the work begun at The Hague, in the negotiation of further arbitration treaties and in the establishment of an international parliament for the consideration of questions which are of common concern to all."

A. George Cochery, formerly French Minister of Finance, president of the French delegation, makes the following graceful statement of the situation, in an interview:

"A century ago our countrymen fought with Washington to make the principles he stood for prevail in America. Then we fought in France to make them prevail in France. On Saturday at the tomb of Washington we bowed, with all Europe, before these principles. It is right that the successor of Washington should lead and the successors of Lafayette aid in making these principles prevail, and right that the representatives of all nations should join in causing all nations to adopt these principles for international intercourse; and there is no power that can prevent their ultimate adoption."

Some of the problems that may come before the new peace conference are thus stated by the Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*:

"The diplomatic snarl over contraband provoked by the Russo-Japanese war renders imperative an international agreement. Russia has held one view, Japan another, and other Powers have varied still further in their ideas of what constitutes contraband. The right of a belligerent war-ship to search merchantmen indiscriminately on the high seas is a burning question. The American State Department and the chancelleries of Europe will rest much easier when an international agreement, drawn in the light of recent incidents, surrounds neutral commerce in the zone of war."

"The evolution of wireless telegraphy presents another question of international importance. This system of communication had not progressed to an efficient stage in 1899. The bold policy of the United States in cutting cables in the war with Spain caused an effort in the direction of an international treaty about submarine cables. The question was so delicate that it was avoided. Russia has declared wireless apparatus contraband of war. President Roosevelt considers the problem so important that he already has ordered a board to study and report upon it."

"The disarmament of Russian war-ships which fled for refuge to Chinese ports and to San Francisco brings forward the question of the right of war-ships to recoal and repair in neutral harbors. The three-mile limit of continental jurisdiction needs readjustment. Three miles was the distance set years ago when a marine league was the extreme range of heavy ordnance."

"The first peace conference declared it a breach of the international rules of war to launch explosives from balloons, because the problem of accurate aerial navigation was yet unsolved and the explosives might do great damage to neutral property, hospitals, or churches. Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance, United States army, was the representative of the United States army at the conference. He believed that balloons might be dirigible in five years' time. That limit was set upon this restriction. It has now expired. The question will arise at the second conference."

"There is considerable curiosity as to whether the President has consulted the Netherlands Government as to his desire that the second conference should be held at The Hague. The first conference entailed considerable expense, which was cheerfully borne by the little Government. Whether it would again be pleased to do this is not known. Each Government defrays the expenses of its own civilian delegates, usually three in number, its naval and military representatives and other attachés. The expense of providing a place for meeting has heretofore devolved upon The Hague."

KING LEOPOLD's statement that President Roosevelt has the power to stop the war between Japan and Russia arouses suspicion that his Belgian majesty has been reading Chairman Cortelyou's campaign literature. — *The Chicago Journal*.

CATCHING THE "LABOR VOTE."

"THE labor vote, as a transferable quantity in a national election, is a myth," declares an anonymous writer in *Gunton's Magazine* (Washington) in a careful review of the matter. David B. Hill went after this vote in 1902, he recalls, with his platform plank in favor of government ownership of the coal-mines, and "the result showed that his judgment was as bad as his motive," for "it is doubtful if this socialism added fifty votes to the Democratic candidate, and it is quite certain that it cost many times that number." Tom L. Johnson went after it in Ohio last year with "socialistic speakers and single-tax advocates and labor leaders," and he not only lost the State, but he "did not carry his own county, his own city of which he was mayor, his own district, or even his own precinct." President Roosevelt was accused of going after the labor vote in his coal-strike intervention, but "his refusal to sustain the union in the Miller case and his failure to promise aid to the Colorado representatives will probably undo anything that his coal-strike commission did, so far as the labor vote is concerned." Mr. Bryan, in 1896, accused the corporations of using undue influence to make their employees vote the Republican ticket, but we are informed that undue influence was just what the corporations tried hardest to avoid, for fear it would drive their men into the opposition camp. The "labor vote" is so suspicious of any effort to "deliver" it that such attempts usually have a boomerang effect. "If Mr. Gompers, for instance, should try to influence the American Federation to vote for the Republican party, the effect would be to drive votes away from Roosevelt. Mr. Gompers would also probably lose his own job. Laborers everywhere would denounce him as a tool of capital." We are told further:

"This notion that the labor vote can be transferred, like an old hat, from candidate to candidate or from party to party by dicker- ing with leaders is as false as it is dishonorable. It is as reliable and stable as is the vote of any class in the country. It is customary, just before elections, for labor leaders to put themselves forward as controlling the labor vote, and to be ready to bargain for its delivery; but they are never able to 'deliver the goods.' There is no vote in the country that is less deliverable, and whoever tries to bargain for or to deliver it is either a fool or a rogue.

"It is not because workingmen are wiser or more far-sighted or more honorable than others. They are, on the contrary, often subject to suspicions. On most economic and political questions they suspect everybody, and most of all their own leaders, of act-

ing from selfish motives, and the very first evidence of a labor leader's favoring a political party or a special candidate creates the suspicion that he has 'sold out.' This suspicious feeling is the most disrupting element in the ranks of organized labor. Nothing will bring disorder to a labor meeting so quickly as the introduction of politics; so that it has become essential to labor organizations that political discussion be excluded. The walking-delegate may swindle the laborers, he may get them into all sorts of trouble through blackmail and dishonesty, he may easily array them against their employer on a whim; but if he should attempt to control their politics it would immediately be his undoing. The same is true as to religion. Politics and religion are both tabooed. Laborers are Republicans or Democrats, Socialists or Populists, by reason of personal or class prejudice or preference, but seldom by reason of labor-union influence. This is fully illustrated whenever a labor man is nominated on an independent ticket. If the labor vote could be easily corralled by labor leaders, the labor candidate could, in any manufacturing or industrial center, best a candidate of either of the other parties, and could often best a candidate that had the indorsement of all the other parties. Yet the candidate of a labor party seldom commands more than a handful of votes. The reason of this is, partly, that workingmen have little faith in labor politicians; and, partly again, that, like all other citizens, they have their party preferences and prejudices."

How, then, is the "labor vote" to be caught? By the same methods that win the other ballots. To quote again:

"The way to get the labor vote is to promote sound party policy and industrial prosperity and act with fairness toward general industrial movements all the time. Laborers are not influenced at all by special policy. They are influenced solely by what affects their own economic interests; and in this respect they are just like other people. They may, of course, have less apprehension of what really affects their interests, and for that reason they may be more easily influenced by false notions and erroneous policies.

"The only way for a party to get the labor vote is to deserve it by honorable, straightforward, and fair treatment of labor questions as they arise—not merely on the eve of election. Labor is becoming more intelligent and better informed on public questions every year, and with the increase of this intelligence the labor vote, as something to be bargained for and manipulated, becomes less and less. To-day there is practically no such vote, and the influence of labor leaders and walking-delegates and others who pretend that they can deliver the labor vote are impostors. They make promises that they cannot keep. Farmers, small shopkeepers, and professional men are much more easily fooled on politics than are workingmen, and candidates and political managers may



SPAIN—"See here! Don't you know that's an infringement of my copyright?"
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.



UNCLE SAM—"I reckon you better take off your hat and stay a while."
—Mahony in the Washington *Star*.

RUSSIAN NAVAL SKETCHES.

as well give up the idea once for all that the labor vote can be manipulated at will in the interest of any political party or candidate."

TOO MUCH MATRIMONY IN THE ARMY.

MAJ.-GEN. HENRY C. CORBIN, who was married at the age of fifty-nine, when his salary was \$7,500 a year, is being criticized for saying in his annual report that "our army is over-married," that a subaltern officer can not support a family on his pay, and that "no officer should enter the marriage relation without first getting the authority of the War Department." Major-General Chaffee, the chief of staff, who was married at the age of thirty three, when a cavalry captain, "sniffed when his eye fell upon such a suggestion so perilously near snobbishness," says the *New York Globe*: and the *Baltimore Sun* suggests that General Corbin "has placed himself in a position to be called down by the commander-in-chief of the army and navy," who has well-known views on race-suicide. General Corbin's suggestion "contemplates a species of paternalism, flunkeyism, and social opportunism that is abhorrent to Americans," and "is the reversion of the theory of independence, self-reliance, frugality, and simplicity," says the *Detroit Tribune*, which adds that the "sole purpose" of his "vicious recommendation must be to encourage the marrying of rich wives by the officers for the creation of a pampered coterie of social flunkies." This recommendation "smacks more of German social and military ideas than it does of American," observes the *New York Evening Mail*; and the *Philadelphia Ledger* remarks similarly:

"The army does not, it is true, offer the greatest advantages for matrimony. But when a young officer who wants to marry is obliged to consider the dot which his wife will bring him, and to submit his prospects to the consideration of the Secretary of War, the United States army will not be altered for the better. They are getting very tired of this kind of paternalism in Germany, where it is traditional. The authority of General Corbin is not sufficient to lead to its introduction here. Perhaps if he had seen more service at distant posts and less at Washington he would view the subject somewhat differently."

The *Washington Star* suggests these two remedies:

"The report of General Corbin brings up two thoughts, the first of which is that if the pay of a United States army officer is not enough for him to support his wife, the pay ought to be increased. The second thought is that if 'the pay of a subaltern officer is barely enough for his proper support and the expenses of his equipment and uniform,' in order to feed and clothe his wife the expenses of the equipment and uniform might be cut down. If the love of gold braid goes much further, high army officers will insist that their costumes shall be cut out of bullion cloth and trimmed with old point lace."

The *New York Evening Post*, however, thinks "there is a good deal of sound common sense in General Corbin's recommendation," and the *New York Times*, in the following editorial, argues that he is "quite right":

"General Corbin is quite right, as many young women married to young army officers of relatively low rank have found by bitter experience. The pay of an officer of the grade to which a young man can possibly attain within the period in which his fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love is not sufficiently liberal to afford comfortable support for a family of the proportions which those opposed to 'race suicide' would approve. Second lieutenants in service from five to ten years receive in pay and allowances from \$1,549 to \$1,680 per year, according to whether they are mounted or unmounted. First lieutenants receive from \$1,650 to \$1,700, captains from \$1,920 to \$2,200, majors \$2,780, lieutenant-colonels \$3,350, and colonels \$3,850. Few men reach the grade of colonel until on the verge of retirement, say between fifty-five and sixty; and if they have remained that long unmarried they are not thereafter likely to become 'overmarried.' A much larger proportion of the pay of an officer is required to meet the expenses incidental

to his position than is true in the case of a clerk or subordinate in a private business enterprise. This leaves very little for the support of a wife and children, and usually not enough to permit them to follow him to remote or foreign assignments and live comfortably when there. The result is that a fair and perhaps a large proportion of the wives of young officers are found seeking shelter for long periods under the paternal roof-tree, if there be one, and that many of those who have no parents to return to live extremely uncomfortable and unsatisfactory lives.

"It is not right to demand of a young man without fortune that he shall assume the obligation of celibacy if he elects a military career; but it is eminently right to impress the young soldier with a realizing sense of the fact that if he can not support a wife in comfort on the resources in sight it is 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman' to ask a young woman to share his insufficient earnings, knowing as he must that her lot will be one of disappointment and privation."

The *New York Sun* describes the soldier's wooing under the Corbin scheme in a "piece of poetry," from which we quote these two stanzas:

"O wondrous maid with eyes of brown
And silken hair a-curl,
You are my heart's fair idol, and
A highly proper girl,
To think of you my brain's afire—
I feel I'm going daft;
But wait a minute, dearest, till
I've had a talk with Taft!
Come, sweetheart, come and fly with me!
Come share my name and fame!
Without your love the fiercest fight
Were commonplace and tame.
A maiden may not volunteer,
But heed, O heed my draft—
Yet hold! In my excitement I
Had plumb forgotten Taft!"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

It is said that Admiral Togo has been appointed Warden of the Sink Ports.—*The Manila Cablenews*.

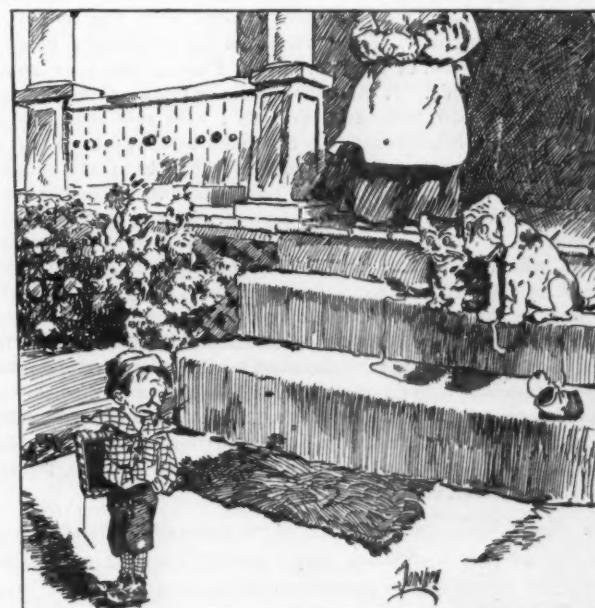
THE Czar telegraphs to Kuropatkin, "God guard you." It would seem to be a good scheme.—*The New York Evening Mail*.

"A PARTY fit to govern must have convictions," says Mr. Roosevelt. Wonder if he is referring to the post-office cases?—*The Chicago Journal*.

COMPOSING his letter of acceptance may have been a task for Roosevelt, but wait until he has to compose a Thanksgiving proclamation after Parker is elected.—*The Atlanta Journal*.

A NEW YORK man who has been mute for years has had his power of speech restored by a scare. Something of the kind seems to have happened to Judge Parker.—*The Washington Post*.

THE problem of the repression of crime in New York seems to be near solution, after long and hard thought, by the experiment to be tried of making the police work.—*The Baltimore American*.



"OH, YOU NEEDN'T LOOK SO HAPPY, I'LL BE BACK AGAIN THIS EVENING!"
—Donahey in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

LETTERS AND ART.

IS THE OLD-FASHIONED NOVEL DOOMED?

IN the opinion of Mr. G. S. Street, a prominent English writer, the old-style novel is "dying, and nearly dead." It has reached its last vital exemplars, he avers, with Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy, and is already giving place to a new kind of fiction, which deals with "special phases of life" and "abnormal and minutely observed character." The arguments with which Mr. Street sustains his conclusions are contained in an article in *The Pall Mall Magazine* (September), from which we quote as follows:

"Evidence for the assertion that the type of novel most familiar to us and our forefathers, since Fielding fairly started it, is almost exhausted, may not leap to the eye of the reader. Let him consider of what elements the English novel, on the average of its greatest examples, was composed. First, there was the story, the yarn, with its incidents; secondly, there was the examination or development or psychology generally of the leading characters, who, it is important to remark, were usually not extreme or out-of-the-way characters, but fair examples of average humanity, like Tom Jones, Arthur Pendennis, Clive Newcome, Harry Richmond, Evan Harrington, or any of Miss Austen's characters; thirdly, there was the drawing of remarkable or out-of-the-way characters, striking or humorous, subordinate in the scheme of the book, or the subordinate treatment of special phases of life. This is a rough statement, and to be made nicely accurate would need a multitude of qualifications, but I think it will be allowed to hold in the main. . . . The three elements, of course, have been combined in various degrees. In Walter Scott the story is predominant, tho it was, perhaps, on his minor characters that his finest genius, that wide, observant, humor-loving eye of his, was exercised; Miss Austen always, and Thackeray at times, were chiefly concerned with the thorough exposition of common character; of Fielding and Dickens we remember the minor, striking, eccentric characters more than the protagonists or the stories. But the point is that in all our great novelists, down to Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy, as in those of France down to recent years, as in those of Russia so far, these three elements are plain."

In our day, continues Mr. Street, "the artist who would concern himself in the old, large manner with our common life has only repetitions to achieve," and in consequence has become "otiose, not vital." Furthermore:

"It seems to me that the three elements which I have mentioned are no longer fused in this fiction, but are taken separately for exclusive treatment. The artist no longer contemplates a large and complicated picture, compact of these elements, but takes one, and is wholly occupied by it, concerns himself with one motive, is driven by one impulse. The influence of the short story, brought to so artistic a finish of recent years in France, may have something to do with this. It disposes writers to think on single lines, as it were. Indeed, many recent novels I have seen struck me as short stories spoiled, inartistically expanded to make a book, but of course the single motive may be such as rightly to fill the bulkiest volume. We find then each of the three elements in constant and varied play, single play, with one exception. The psychology of the common life of old novels, or the description merely of its outward aspects, which I have fancied the chief obstacle to the traditional practise by vital writers, naturally is not much exercised by itself. The work of Mr. Henry James, of course, occurs at once to us. There, undoubtedly, is a fine artist who concerns himself elaborately and minutely (at times) with the most trivial actions and thoughts of the ordinary well-to-do classes. Indeed, he has pushed this so far as almost to have created a new art. . . . You will hardly find, however, another contemporary English writer, approaching Mr. Henry James's power, who is concerned with this division, the exposition of normal, educated English life."

Mr. Street denies that romance, as we generally understand the term, can be said to flourish very remarkably among us. "The last English writer to give us romantic atmosphere," he says, "was Stevenson, in 'The Master of Ballantrae' and 'Weir of Hermiston.'" Mr. Wells's quasi-scientific, fantastic stories are credited

with "energy and proper daring"; but "we are not richly provided with good yarns," and "when we have thought of Mr. Wells, we have next to dip down to these 'detective' stories which are mere mechanism, tho more entertaining than our romances." It is plain that "Wilkie Collins has not yet had a worthy successor." The writer continues:

"Striking character, or eccentric, humorous character, and out-of-the-way phases of life—it is here, I think, that our fiction is most generally characteristic and vital. In spite of the marvels of science, and in spite of the great problems of politics, which will certainly confront us shrewdly at home and abroad, it is a fact (I speak of the average) that we are a somewhat weary and indifferent people, not keenly interested in our usual life, and therefore we welcome the strange and the forcible and (when we understand it) the whimsical. Mr. Wells seems to be the only worker in fiction who can interest us in the marvelous, but we have many writers who in these other ways express a real need of their times, and in doing so often give us sincere and thorough and intelligent work. The success of so thorough and essentially intellectual a performance, in the way of striking character, as Lucas Malet's 'Richard Calmady,' was encouraging, tho for my part I thought its judgments in psychology open to dispute. Another novel of strong and exceptional characters, done with a thoroughly workmanlike hand, was 'A Magdalen's Husband,' by Mr. Vincent Brown. Mr. Conrad is a man whose genius of intuition and whose extraordinary eye for the color and fire of life might well be seen in a clearer perspective by our critics, might well be distinguished from the facile, respectable qualities of the writers with whom he is commonly placed on a level. . . . Mr. Zangwill occurs to me as another writer who is obviously stimulated by the feeling that he is telling his readers something they do not know, or correcting their false impressions; his books about 'his own people' are incomparably his best. . . . But I fear I see no insuperable obstacle to admitting that this is not a great period in art, and that the present art of our fiction-writers is not a great one."

The New York *Evening Post* comments on Mr. Street's article as follows:

"When one considers that Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy have entered old age, that Mr. Howells is passing from the novel to miscellaneous production, and that these true exemplars of the type will leave no successors—it must be evident that the novel, if not dead, is at least in abeyance. . . . And one must sincerely hope that the approaching bankruptcy of modern fiction, or its conversion into the drama, may result in the return of the novel to honor. For, with all its artistic shortcomings, the novel as Thackeray or Miss Austen wrote it, is probably the most effective form of criticism of life. In that regard the drama, bound as it is by a hundred conventions, can never rival it. And, surely, there is a peculiar pleasure in such leisurely interpretation of the coils and the humors of the average lot. The stage, with its necessarily staccato manner, with its specialized emphasis, can never yield quite the same effect, nor, we feel, a recreation at once so artistic and so homely. The waning of the novel may well be a signal for a more general recognition of its value and for a truer appreciation of its validity as an artistic form."

As to Reading Aloud.—A writer for the Contributors' Club of *The Atlantic Monthly* (August) is inclined to deplore the passing of the habit of reading aloud in the household. He points out, however, that "comparatively few books are fit to be read aloud," and lays down two further principles: the first, that "no literature is worth reading aloud which will endure a markedly greater pace than the voice is capable of making intelligible"; the second, that "only persons who are capable of interpreting literature by means of the voice ought, unless for social or practical purposes, to read aloud at all." The same writer continues:

"It is clear that poetry most naturally lends itself to reading aloud; for it is essentially musical and compact, and so pregnant in substance as to make hurried reading out of the question. Beyond this, the briefer prose forms are most amenable. Whatever is most compact, whatever is most dramatic, or, better, most lyrical, is made for *viva voce* treatment. A letter, an entry or two in



SANTA FILOMENA.
(Dates from about 1650.)



THE MADONNA OF THE RING.
(Painted about 1670.)

SPANISH PAINTINGS PRESERVED BY THE FRANCISCAN MISSIONS OF CALIFORNIA.

some diary, a chapter of autobiography, a few pages of Jane Austen, a humorous short story, a chapter of the 'Autocrat'—these offer the readiest voice-hold to the family interpreter. A half hour of such reading may be one of the happiest of daily episodes. It sets no premium upon mere indolence; it interferes in no serious way with the liberties of the family circle. It does absolutely the best that can be done for the interpretation of the purer forms of literature. It reserves the other forms (and the modern reader has, also, to concern himself largely with these) for the individual reader, who may profitably decide for himself whether the special instance calls upon him to peruse, to skim, or to skip; and at what pace. The experienced reader, in short, is an artist, and like other artists, attains his highest powers only when he has learned what to subordinate, to slight, or to omit."

The Church Standard (Philadelphia) adds: "A revival of the good old practise of reading aloud in the family and the social circle would soon put an end to much of the bad reading which is heard in the church and elsewhere."

"OLD MASTERS" IN CALIFORNIA.

RARELY indeed does a community have the opportunity to secure, and entail as a public heritage forever, a collection of venerable paintings intimately connected with its history for nearly a hundred and fifty years. "Such a chance probably never before befell an American community at all," says Mr. Charles F. Lummis, in *Out West* (September). But Southern California has had that chance and seized it. "It has secured such a collection of historic canvases of its very own as no other city or section in the United States can show." To quote further:

"The Southwest Society of the Archeological Institute of America has already—tho now barely entering the third quarter of its first year—accomplished several things of serious consequence; but perhaps among them all nothing of more general interest than its achievement on behalf of the Southwest Museum, which it expects to establish in Los Angeles in the coming year.

"A few weeks ago, the society secured the 'Caballeria Collection' of forty-four books from the old libraries of the Franciscan Missions of California, and thirty-four oil paintings, which hung in

these missions prior to the 'Secularization' of 1834. Few persons suspect how much of old art—and of serious art as well as ancient—there was in the Golden State before the coming of Americans; and this collection makes a rather surprising showing in this line. Out of the thirty-four pictures no less than sixteen antedate the year 1700; and several are well along in their third century."

It is well known to the historical student that the early mission propaganda in California aroused a flame of enthusiasm not only in Mexico but in Spain. Says Mr. Lummis:

"When the Apostle of California, Fray Junipero Serra, set forth to the spiritual conquest of 'New' California—that is, our present State—all the earlier missions of the peninsula contributed in the way of church furniture—articles for the altar, crucifixes, vestments, and saints. Directly, also, the congregations of Mexico (which were already old in 1769), and the faithful in Spain, began to send choice treasures to the new missions among the Gentiles. The same thing had taken place on a larger scale in the evangelization of the (then) larger and more important country of Mexico, to which the king himself sent priceless gifts, and wealthy hidalgos as much; so that there are still in Mexico original Murillos and other old masters, to say nothing of priceless articles of other sorts.

"The land expedition for the founding of the California missions in 1769 (and with this, Father Serra himself came) brought a great many of the smaller articles necessary for the service of the church; but the larger articles were transported by the sea expedition."

Several of the paintings in this collection are pronounced "rank, chromo-like affairs, which were new seventy years ago—and as bad as new." But "there is a much larger number of pictures that even in their crudity have high associations and value, not only for the artist, but for the historian." Two of the pictures, dating, apparently, from about the time of the colonization of California, portray the Catalonian volunteers who accompanied Fray Junipero on his pioneer journeys to the New World. Most of the subjects, however, are religious. "The Holy Family," "Santa Teresa," and "San Antonio" are each depicted twice. There are two Old-Testament scenes—"Daniel in the Lions' Den" and "Rebecca at the Well." The queen and saint reproduced herewith—probably "Santa Filomena"—dates from about 1650,

was painted in Spain, and is declared to be "a very interesting typical portrait, evidently from a model." "In the whole collection," concludes Mr. Lummis, "there is one noble painting which stands preeminent":

"We do not yet know from whose hand it comes; but we do know that it is from the hand of a master. It is a 'Madonna of the Ring'; a large canvas in excellent preservation, with the emblematic wreath of flowers which is largely associated with the art of Flanders—tho I do not know that it originated there. But it is unquestionably of Spanish execution. The Madonna has the Spanish face, the child is a Spanish child. Aside from the floral garland, the technic is inevitably suggestive of Murillo, and the garland may be a later addition. Certainly Murillo himself need not have been ashamed of this canvas; and it would be no artistic impiety to attribute it to him. Whether it is his or not, it is a masterpiece worthy of a seat of honor in any museum."

CARLYLE'S OBITER DICTA.

"NEW Letters of Thomas Carlyle," just issued under the editorship of Alexander Carlyle as a sequel to the "Letters" previously brought out under the supervision of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, convince a writer in the *New York Outlook* (August 20) that Carlyle's style and thought, whatever their defects or excellencies, possessed at least the virtue of spontaneity. The same writer says: "It is perfectly clear after reading these letters that what men have sometimes thought was artificial in his composition was spontaneous. He writes with the same exaggerated emphasis to his friends as to the public." Nothing shows this better than his vignette of Webster, to be found in a letter written to Dr. Carlyle, his brother, after meeting the American statesman at a breakfast at the house of Richard Monckton Milnes:

"A terrible, beetle-browed, mastiff-mouthed, yellow-skinned, broad-bottomed, grim-taciturn individual; with a pair of dull-looking black eyes, and as much Parliamentary intellect and silent rage in him, I think, as I have ever seen in any man. Some fun too; and readiness to speak in drawling, didactic, handfast style about 'our Republican institutions.'"

In regard to a statesman of his own country, his manner is not less picturesque, if his tone is less friendly. Of Disraeli's prospects of becoming Home Secretary in 1852 he writes: "I must say, Here is a Stump-Orator who has not gone to the wrong market with his beggarly 'Old Clo' dyed new!" And again, somewhat more than a twelvemonth later:

"... Do you read *The Edinburgh Review*? In the last No.

is a scourging Article (of which I read three pages to-day in the Library) on Disraeli—by Hayward. Diamond cut diamond; Jew pull the dirty ragged pate of a Jew! I agree with Hayward, however, there is hardly any uglier phenomenon in these times than the political history of that uncircumcised (or circumcised) Adventurer."

The following letter to Robert Browning, written evidently in the

early days of their acquaintance, reveals Carlyle's critical faculty, as well as his kindness of interest:

"CHELSEA, 21 June, 1841.

"My dear Sir:

"Many months ago you were kind enough to send me your 'Sorrello'; and now this day I have been looking into your 'Pippa Passes,' for which also I am your debtor. If I have made no answer hitherto, it was surely not for want of interest in you, for want of esteem of you. Both Pieces have given rise to many reflections in me, not without friendly hopes and anxieties in due measure. Alas, it is so seldom that any word one can speak is not worse than a word still unspoken; seldom that one man by his speaking or his silence, can, in great vital interests, help another at all!

"Unless I very greatly mistake, judging from these two works, you seem to possess a rare spiritual gift, poetical, pictorial, intellectual, by whatever name we may prefer calling it; to unfold which into articulate clearness is naturally the problem of problems for you. This noble endowment, it seems to me farther, you are not at present on the best way for unfolding; and if the world had loudly called itself content with these two Poems, my surmise is, the world could have rendered you no fatteral disservice than that same! Believe me, I speak with sincerity; and if I had not loved you well, I would not have spoken at all.

"A long battle, I could guess, lies before you, full of toil and pain, and all sorts of real fighting: a man attains to nothing here below without that. Is it not verily the highest prize you fight for? Fight on; that is to say, follow truly, with steadfast singleness of purpose, with valiant humbleness and openness of heart, what best light you can attain to; following truly so, better and ever better light will rise on you. The light we ourselves gain, by our very errors, if not otherwise, is the only precious light. Victory, what I call victory, if well fought for, is sure to you.

"If your own choice happened to point that way, I for one should hail it as a good omen that your next work were written in prose! Not that I deny you poetic faculty; far, very far from that. But unless poetic faculty means a higher power of common understanding, I know not what it means. One must first make a *true* intellectual representation of a thing, before any poetic interest that is true will supervene. All *cartoons* are geometrical withal, and can not be made till we have fully learned to make mere *diagrams* well. It is this that I mean by prose:—which hint of mine, most probably inapplicable at present, may perhaps at some future day come usefully to mind.

"But enough of this: why have I written all this? Because I esteem yours no common case, and think such a man is not to be treated in the common way.

"And so persist, in God's name, as you best see and can; and understand always that my true prayer for you is, Good Speed in the name of God!

"I would have called for you last year when I had a horse, and some twice rode thro' your suburb; but stupidly I had forgotten your address;—and you, you never came again hither! Believe me

Yours most truly,

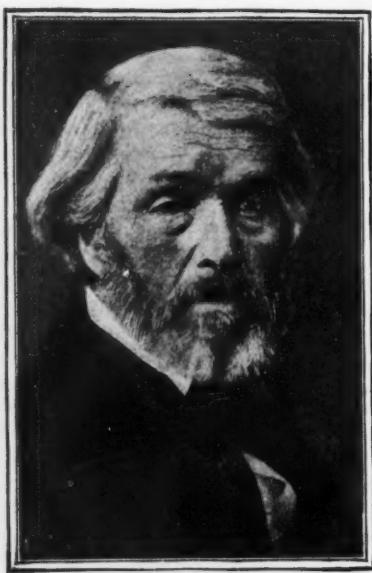
"T. CARLYLE."

To Leigh Hunt he wrote out of the fulness of his heart, apropos of the "Autobiography" Hunt published in 1850:

"Well, I call this an excellent good Book; by far the best of the autobiographic kind I remember to have read in the English language; and indeed, except it be Boswell's of Johnson, I do not know where we have such a Picture drawn of a human Life as in these three volumes. A pious, ingenious, altogether *human* and



SKETCH PORTRAIT OF CARLYLE BY RICHARD DOYLE.



THOMAS CARLYLE.

From a photograph by Elliott & Fry.

worthy Book; imaging, with graceful honesty and free felicity, many interesting objects and persons on your life-path,—and imaging throughout, what is best of all, a gifted, gentle, patient, and valiant human soul, as it buffets its way thro' the billows of time, and will not drown, tho often in danger; *can not* be drowned, but conquers, and leaves a track of radiance behind it; that, I think, comes out more clearly to me than in any other of your Books; and that I can venture to assure you is the best of all results to realize in a Book or written record. In fact this Book has been like an exercise of *devotion* to me: I have not assisted at any sermon, liturgy, or litany, this long while, that has had so *religious* an effect on me. Thanks in the name of all men. And believe along with me that this Book will be welcome to other generations as well as ours. And long may you live to write more Books for us: and may the evening sun be softer on you (and on me) than the morn sometimes was!"

Nothing shows the absolute independence of Carlyle's view better than the freedom he takes with the highest names. Sufficient to illustrate this is the following to be found in a letter to Dr. Carlyle, in 1856. ". . . I also read in a volume of your Plato at nights—but find him nearly insupportable, with definitioning and hair-splitting, tho there is a fine high vein in him, of magnanimous perception, humour, godlike indignation veiled in silence, and other rare gifts." A letter that seems to couple Carlyle with a later generation is one containing a recommendation of Bret Harte to two of Dr. Carlyle's patients:

"Bret Harte is a notable kind of object, a man altogether modeled upon Dickens, like Dickens seeking his heroes in the region of blackguardism and the gutters, where heroic magnanimities and benevolences, I believe, were never found; and delineating them, like him, by ell-deep mimicry instead of penetration to the real root of them and their affairs—which indeed lies much farther down! Like Dickens, however, he does the feat generally rather well: and I suppose will continue at the same moderate workmanship, tho a man of more weight of metal than Dickens was."

What Convicts Read.—According to a statement in *The Reader Magazine* (September), "romances are the favorite literary food of criminals." The librarian of the penitentiary at Sing Sing has been keeping a record during the past year, and reports that of 40,500 books read by the 1,200 convicts in that institution, 29,381 were novels. Says the magazine quoted:

"It does not, of course, need any very deep psychological reflection to reach the conclusion that men deprived of life upon their own initiative find delight in reading of the world of free men and women. It has often been noted that the aimless, and those who seem unable to achieve full and interesting life for themselves, frequent the theater and devote themselves to novels, finding in this mimic life the diversion which they somehow contrive to miss at first hand.

"Dumas is of all authors the favorite at Sing Sing, and 1,413 volumes of his works were read by the convicts in the course of the year. This shows good literary taste. Other authors, as represented by the number of their books read, ranked as follows: Charles Reade, 720; Collins, 649; Corelli, 596; Doyle, 584; Dickens, 567; Haggard, 481; Crawford, 415, and Henty, 402.

"After fiction came biography, of which 1,227 volumes were read; history followed with 953 volumes; religion with 792 and poetry with 205. Of books in foreign languages, German led with

1,686 volumes, Hebrew was next with 1,259; Italian third, with 1,067, and French last, with 545.

"What intelligence and vitality is enclosed in the walls of prisons! But it is, at least, something of a comfort to realize that men's lives no longer drag out in the silence and neglect that once attended punishment. Now the influences of the outside world reach them, conveying still some sense of fellowship and, for many, of coming opportunity."

"THEY."

DURING recent weeks, newspapers and literary journals throughout the country have been bombarded with queries of this kind: What is the meaning of "They"? What is the practical significance of "They"? Who are "They"? What is meant by "spirit children"? How do we know they *were* spirit children? All of which would seem to indicate a quite extraordinary interest, on the part of the reading public, in Rudyard Kipling's new story, "They," published in the August issue of *Scribner's Magazine*. The Springfield *Republican* hazards the statement that "no short magazine story has aroused so much curiosity since 'The Lady or the Tiger,'" and adds: "But Mr. Stockton in that amusing trifle intentionally set his readers a puzzle—a puzzle without an answer. Mr. Kipling has merely invested a poetic theme with a veil of mystery which ought not, it would seem, to trouble seriously any ordinarily careful reader." The *New York Times Saturday Review* says:

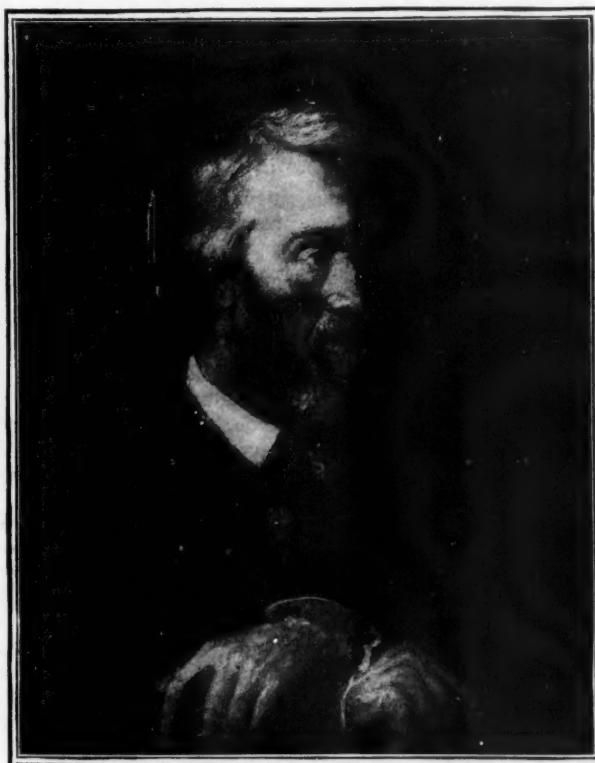
"It is perilous to undertake to interpret Kipling in his moods of fantasy. You can not so reduce poetical symbolism to practical terms as to satisfy the literal mind. One who asks, irritably, the meaning of 'Sordello' and 'Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came' is not to be satisfied with the reply of any one initiate of the Browning cult, or any dozen.

"Kipling is a poet, too, and his story called 'They' is a poem in prose form, in which some of the practical things of contemporary life are fancifully brought into contact with the mystical things of an imaginary world. Thus the bereaved poet, mourning the loss of his child, goes upon a solitary journey in a motor car. His way lies through familiar English scenery, the beauty of which strongly impresses him, until he finds himself in an unknown wood, which clearly belongs in the realm of fancy, as does the Elizabethan mansion, with its ancient lawns and gardens, by which the lost motor car and its driver emerge. This mansion is presided over by a beautiful woman, a spinster and blind, and is peopled with the souls of dead children. She is possessed of a great love for children. She once believed that these were the souls of children that might have been hers, but they are of no nearer kinship than love makes them. Among them is the lost child of the wandering poet.

"Does the fancy require more interpretation? . . . There is mystery in 'They,' but it is no deeper than the mystery of 'The Brushwood Boy' and 'The Finest Story in the World.' The charm of this tale appeals strongly to those persons who mourn the loss of children. It has no practical significance."

The *New York Independent* comments:

"Kipling never strikes twice in the same place. When he has made one reputation he sets out to make another. But this is not the first time he has mingled without incongruity the practical and the mystical, and made the prosaic transparent to the poetical. If



THOMAS CARLYLE
(Aet. 73).
From a Painting by G. F. Watts.

any one save Rudyard Kipling attempted to write the 'Odyssey of the Automobile' we might fear some frozen mechanism—a thing of steel and cogs and wheels. But the wizard touch does not fail him—or us, and in the exquisite half-light of his imagination we see the lovely little people who throng the enchanted grounds of the children's castle he builds for us.

"Only they who have had children of their own, have loved them and lost them are fit to walk in these holy places of memory and imagination. That a motor-car, the epitome of all that is practical and prosaic and matter of fact, should be chosen as the vehicle to transport us through this mystical land is one of Mr. Kipling's paradoxical triumphs, justified by genius. It is a real automobile, touring through an unreal world of fancy. The mystic garden; the sightless maiden, who stands in her loneliness for all unsatisfied motherhood; the poignant pleasure of half-seeing, half-divining the presences; 'They' who lurk in feathered nooks of fern and forest, and who flee at a look—one fears to touch the unfurled velvet of this half-unfolded flower.

"Here is not the trumpet voice of the poet Laureate of Imperialism, this is the Kipling who wrote 'The Brushwood Boy.' The touch of supernaturalism does not offend—for sweeter spirits than these vanishers never lived in fairyland or love. We hear the whispers of their childish secrets, the soft footfalls of tiny feet, the stir of gliding garments as we read, and at a touch like this the heart stands still:

The little brushing kiss fell in the center of my palm—as a gift on which the fingers were expected to close; as the all-faithful half-reproachful signal from a waiting child not used to neglect even when the grown-ups were busiest—a fragment of an old mute secret code devised very long ago.

"Who does not remember some especial mark of favor or affection 'They' used to give us long ago? Who can not recall some grace or charm, now vanished, in which 'They' were not like other children? And it is like the very 'parting of flesh and spirit' not to linger near the threshold where we can almost see 'Them'; to heed the call of duty summoning us elsewhere, to be willing to wait until 'They,' or we, perhaps, are no longer shadows."

AN AMERICAN'S UNIQUE LIBRARY.

HERE exists in this country a remarkable library which seems to merit a larger share of public attention than it has yet received. Its originator and collector, Mr. James Carleton Young, of Minneapolis, is described in "Who's Who" as "capitalist and bibliophile." By the Paris *Figaro* he has already been proclaimed "King of Books." Many years ago, as a young man, he made a resolve that he would devote his life to the forming of a library which should honor the art of literature. To quote his own words:

"I proposed to place under one roof in the beautiful city of Minneapolis, which I love, all the best books of the living writers of every country in the world, no matter in what language written. Each volume was to be inscribed by the author in a characteristic manner. If the writer were a poet, it would be desirable to have a poem written on the fly-leaf. A novelist should write of the manner he conceived his plot, or concerning the principal characters of his romance; an historian, something of the history he related; a biographer, of the life of his subject; a traveler, of the lands he visited; a theologian, of the religion he advocated; a philosopher or scientist, of the facts or theories he had promulgated."

"To the carrying out of that dream," says Cyrus Townsend Brady in *The Critic* (September), "the best part of the life of this energetic man of affairs . . . has been devoted with an ungrudging expenditure of time, talent, and money." Mr. Young is declared to have written thousands of letters every year for the last decade and a half, and to have reaped an enormous harvest of autographs and inscriptions. So successful has been his quest and so persuasive his arguments that there remain now "less than twenty of the great writers of the world" who have refused to cooperate in his plans. We quote further from the article in *The Critic*:

"In fireproof vaults in Minneapolis, and in fact in similar receptacles in many of the great capitals of the world, the treasures of this collection are stored temporarily. To open one of these vaults at random and inspect the contents is a delight to the soul. Books beautifully inscribed, sometimes copiously annotated by

authors and enriched by original drawings by their illustrators, original manuscripts of famous works, signed photographs, autograph letters, already of priceless value and destined to increase with every passing year, meet the observer on every hand. Some authors have preserved and sent all stages of a book, notes, rough drafts, finished manuscript, proofs, galley and page, showing corrections, etc., so that from them it is possible to follow the whole course of the book from its incipiency to its completion.

"Nor, as has been indicated, is the vast collection merely inclusive of America. Every land that has a literature is represented. For instance, there are inscribed books and manuscripts from every member of the French Academy who has lived since the collection was begun. The autograph letters, of which there are over twenty thousand, many of them of great length and peculiar interest, alone would distinguish this collection. It is a democratic assemblage, too, kings and queens, princes and potentates, prelates and peasants, are represented in this true republic of letters.

"In addition to securing autographed copies of books by authors who have 'lived' since the work began, the bookstalls of the world have been searched by capable agents, and several thousand volumes previously inscribed by authors who are now dead have been added to complete the collection. Among them are fifty inscribed copies from the two Dumases and Victor Hugo; many of De Maupassant, Balzac, Renan, Tennyson, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Hawthorne, and many others from all over the world."

In regard to "the future use of this wonderful collection," Dr. Brady says:

"No man will write of the literature of our age which perhaps is not appreciated by those who live in it—posterity will say that there were giants in those days, I dare prophesy—without referring to that collection. No man will write the life of any contemporary man or woman of letters without drawing on that treasure-house of personality self-revealed."

"When the library is suitably housed in the noble temple of letters which is planned to include it, on the banks of the far and beautiful Mississippi, with a proper provision for its maintenance and perhaps its future development, that spot will be the Mecca of literary pilgrims for generations yet to come; and passing years will only increase the value of that rare collection—an unique library among the libraries of the world."

NOTES.

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS's new play is to be called "Miriam; or the Sin of David." It deals with the period of Oliver Cromwell, and runs through the English civil war.

ACCORDING to a bulletin issued by Harper & Brothers: "The play of 'Ben Hur,' dramatized from Gen. Lew Wallace's celebrated novel, has been seen by more people than any other drama in the world. Combined with the sales of the novel itself in all its different editions, the money-producing record of 'Ben Hur' breaks all others ever made by a single book of fiction."

MADAME SCHUMANN-HEINK's début in comic opera is pronounced a decided success. Says a Detroit correspondent of the *New York Herald* (September 12): "More than a thousand residents of Detroit would have voted unanimously tonight that Mme. Schumann-Heink is a lasting success in the new comic opera, 'Love's Lottery.' In splendid voice, gracious as ever and acting her rôle superbly, she stirred local music lovers to a high pitch of enthusiasm. . . . 'Love's Lottery' has a clear, sane plot that runs from end to end of the two acts. All the situations came naturally and the lyrics belong to the story, rather an unusual thing in these days of more or less disjointed musical comedies."



MR. JAMES CARLETON YOUNG, OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Who is collecting the best books of living writers all over the world, with authors' inscriptions, and plans to house the library in a "noble temple of letters" on the banks of the Mississippi.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE ARTIFICIAL PRESERVATION OF FOOD.

FRESH foodstuffs deteriorate rapidly and methods for preserving them have been in use since prehistoric times, those first adopted being still in use in various forms, namely, the application of heat and cold. In modern times we have not only these but others. The principles upon which they all act are laid down and discussed by Dr. George Richter in a paper read on June 6 before the St. Louis Chemical Society and printed in *American Medicine* (September 10). Says Dr. Richter:

"There are three causes of deterioration of food: (1) The action of vegetable and animal organisms, mold, bacteria, insects; (2) a chemic change of the compounds by the action of the atmosphere; (3) fermentation (zymases). Fat becomes rancid, proteids also change their character. This latter cause of deterioration has been studied but very little—I refer to those soluble proteids which after some time become insoluble without any known cause. An instance is the yolk of egg, which, after about six months of preservation in a dried state, becomes insoluble and can not be reconverted into an emulsion. Its solubility in digestive fluids remains, however, the same.

"The task of preparing organic foodstuffs for preservation would consequently be to destroy present and guard against intruding organisms, to destroy ferments, to exclude air (oxygen and moisture), and to prevent other influences of harmful nature, as for instance the action of light. Concerning ferments it must be remembered that there are two kinds affecting foodstuffs: a native one, like that in milk, which very materially aids in the digestion of the casein, and extraneous ferments which decompose, *e.g.*, sugar, and thereby diminish the food value.

"The exclusion of air is generally effected by submerging the product in some liquid which is indifferent to the character of the product. Often another substance is used to cover the whole with an air-tight body, like sweet oil or paraffin, or by sealing the container after any of the many well-known methods. The extraction of air *in vacuo* or the replacing of it by some indifferent gas does not seem to be practised, clearly because diffusion of gases can not as yet be prevented. The exclusion of air is of greatest importance, as the atmosphere usually contains also other materials which are harmful to the food—germs. This involves the most important problem of packing, and an untold number of methods are in use. The package must not only be secure, reliable, and cheap, but practical, so as not to make the opening of it too difficult.

"A very difficult problem is the destruction of adverse ferments without interfering with the native, normal ferments, which are independent of the known, foreign organisms. So very little is known about their individuality that only tentative experimenting can, for the present, give hints as to their true nature. As mentioned before, there is a distinction to be made between the casein-digesting ferments and those, if there are such, which cause the change of soluble albumins into insoluble modifications. The fight against deleterious organisms has occupied experimenters lately more than any other problems in this line. Mold and bacteria may be harmful, because they alter food so that it gives a disagreeable odor, a nauseating taste, and renders the product less digestible if not directly poisonous. These are the primary causes of a decomposition which culminates in putrefaction. The chemic changes connected with such processes are known in a general way, tho, scientifically speaking, we know next to nothing about them. It was an immense progress when the source of the evil was pointed out—principally bacteria. But, as always is the case with such new discoveries, there arose a general tendency (which still prevails) to accuse anything and everything similar to the poisonous bacteria of being harmful. A count of bacteria, so many millions per cubic millimetre, was to decide the wholesomeness of an article, no matter to what species the bacteria belonged. The later discovery that some bacteria could change their character, being poisonous only under certain conditions, while absolutely harmless at other times, has rendered research so much more difficult. Untiring experimenting has resulted, however, in a number of practical processes. We have learned that sterilization will destroy poisonous agencies ordinarily connected with bacteria, and to steri-

lize a substance effectually is rather easy. The difficulty is that a perfectly safe sterilization will usually impart to the food a disagreeable flavor and render it less digestible, probably because it annihilates also the useful, native ferments.

"The study of the problem led to the discovery of the so-called antisepsics, and incidentally to the closer study and knowledge of bacteria. Antiseptic bodies combine readily with the protoplasm of those wild (or cultured) micro-organisms which cause their death. Some of the antisepsics will naturally also combine with the proteids of the food, and, if such combination is soluble in the digestive fluids, they are quite apt to be harmful to those who eat such food, as the free body may now attack the proteids of the organism, the blood, the nerve-cells, etc. Antiseptics of such a character can not be used for the preservation of food. Others which are not harmful to such a degree possess a flavor which is very repulsive."

The writer does not agree with those who unreservedly condemn the use of antiseptic chemicals for food preservation. He reminds us that in salting and smoking meat we have long been using sodium chlorid and creosote, both of which are poisons when used in sufficient quantities. Alluding to Dr. Wiley's recent "boarding-house" experiments on salicylic acid he says in conclusion:

"Experimental investigations on a limited number of persons have a limited value. The 'wholesale' experience proves undoubtedly more. And that seems to show that a number of the preservatives in common use are practically harmless. Diseases caused by preservatives in food are of most rare occurrence, especially when compared with the frequency of diseases caused by the absence of preservatives in spoiled food."

AN EXHIBITION OF MECHANICAL TOYS.

A COMPETITIVE exhibition of mechanical toys and similar devices, which has now been held in Paris annually for four years past, has just closed and some of its interesting features are noted by M. Lucien Fournier in *Cosmos* (August 27). M. Fournier commends the idea of the competition, whose prizes, he thinks, greatly stimulate the ingenuity of the inventors of all sorts of petty mechanical devices; but he notes that the rewards offered are not as large as formerly, and he believes that to this is due a slight falling-off in the quality of the exhibition. The *Concours Lepine*, as it is called, seems, however, to have been well worth more than a passing glance. Says M. Fournier:

"The first prize was won by M. Schmeltz with what may be called an episode of the Russo-Japanese war. . . . M. Schmeltz's panorama is large; it represents a port in the distance and in the foreground a roadstead where are lying cruisers, armor-clads, and torpedo-boats. A torpedo-tube begins the attack, while a torpedo-boat slyly approaches a transport; but a submarine mine puts an end to the existence of the torpedo boat, which breaks in pieces, as well as all the other vessels attacked. The mechanical part is controlled by a spring which throws afar the débris of the ships.

"Even better than this, in our opinion, is the 'skater' of M. Jeannet, which is perfect. The skater slides under the influence of gravity on two inclined bars and causes the legs of the subject to perform the proper motions . . . ; a drop of oil placed in a little tube serves as controller and the toy figure descends very gently.

"The games of 'spear-the-ring' and polo have gained a medal for M. Gasselin. Each consists of a plate on which revolves a horseman with a movable arm controlled by pressure on a rubber bulb. It requires considerable skill to raise the horseman's arm at the exact moment when he is passing under the rings, or, in the case of the other game, when he approaches the ball."

Among other mechanical toys exhibited were the "Gordon-Bennett cup" of M. Passerman, which is a race of toy automobiles; a gun whose ball, having struck the target, returns automatically into the barrel; a leap-frog game in which the players jump over each other in a life-like way, and even a tube by which photographs may be taken by radiography. Fournier notes, however, that to get a good result an exposure of about one month is required, so that it is hardly probable that the method will be used for taking

portraits. Among other devices that were shown at the exhibition, altho they are too useful to be classed as toys, was an 'alarm watch' whose bell is contained in the stand on which it is hung at night, and with which it is electrically connected.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ANOTHER EXPLANATION OF "CANALS" ON MARS AND THE MOON.

IT has been said that the existence of a very great number of "cures" for a malady goes far to prove it incurable. In like manner, it is the inexplicable phenomena that are richest in explanation. The appearance of a new hypothesis regarding such a phenomenon is in itself a proof that at least one authority does not consider the existing hypotheses satisfactory. Thus it is that the astronomer may take his pick of numerous explanations of the curious markings on the planet Mars. The latest, which has just been advanced by Prof. W. H. Pickering, depends on the trustworthiness of that astronomer's recently announced discovery that the evidences of water on the moon may be detected through the telescope. He believes it demonstrable that markings on our satellite, very similar to the Martian canals, are lines of vegetation along cracks through which water vapor issues, and he regards it as probable that the lines on Mars are similarly caused. This explanation will, of course, not be accepted by astronomers who believe that Professor Pickering is mistaken in his belief that there is water on the moon. Says Professor Pickering in *Popular Astronomy* (September):

"When the suggestion of vegetation was first offered to explain the so-called seas and canals of Mars, the difficulty was strongly felt that while it readily explained their changes of area, shape, and color, it did not satisfactorily explain the long slender forms of the canals. That these might be due to narrow and therefore invisible watercourses was an obvious idea. Professor Lowell in adopting these views added to them the hypothesis of an artificial formation. If the canals were really as straight and uniform as they are generally drawn, it was certainly hard to see how they could owe their origin entirely to natural causes. But now that some of the English experimenters, Messrs. Lane, Maunder, and Evans, have cast doubt on the existence of many of the straight canals, the hypothesis of an artificial origin is materially weakened.

"Another difficulty which early presented itself was to explain what caused the water to flow through the narrow channels, unless we supposed it was artificially pumped through them. This has always seemed to the writer to be the chief difficulty with the whole explanation, but Professor Lowell has now courageously taken the bull by the horns and adopted the pumping hypothesis. If the surface is level, gravity would not come into the question; but we may well ponder upon the amount of energy transformed into work which could furnish enough water to irrigate anywhere from a hundred thousand to a few million square miles of surface.

"When the canals on the moon were discovered, it was thought that they might throw some light upon this puzzling question. It must be remembered that the moon is about two hundred times nearer than Mars at an average opposition, and we can readily imagine that if we could increase the power of our telescopes two hundred times, we might make quite a number of interesting discoveries upon Mars.

"Upon the moon, as upon that planet, several canals frequently radiate from a single lake; but, what was most unexpected, the lakes are sometimes found in the bottom of a lunar valley, and sometimes upon the crest of a crater wall. As is the case with Mars also, when the sun rises upon them and the snow melts, the lakes and canals develop and become conspicuous, subsequently fading out at sunset, which corresponds to the Martian winter.

"It has been shown that in the lunar crater Alphonsus there are eight variable spots, or lakes as we should now call them. In the exact center of each, excepting the largest one, is found a minute craterlet. In the largest lake there are two large craterlets and five small ones. The canals radiate from the lakes and therefore from these craterlets. The symmetrical arrangement of the lakes about the craterlets in so many instances indicates a causal relation

between them, and that the vegetation of the lake, if such it be, owes its origin to some volcanic action.

"In the case of several of the larger craters, notably Tycho, we find a similar radiating structure, and in the case of Tycho even a dark spot or halo at the center. In this case the whole formation is upon so large a scale that its elementary structure can be clearly distinguished. The white radiating lines or bands are seen to be due to numerous minute craterlets, each giving out a triangular white streamer, the alignment of these streamers producing the general effect of a white band. It is probable that this observed regular distribution of the craterlets is due to their lying along invisible cracks radiating from the main crater. It is much the same as the great volcanoes of the Andes, which stretch in a straight line for over two thousand miles between Peru and the Straits of Magellan. The Alaskan volcanoes lie upon a uniformly curved line of nearly equal length. Most of the terrestrial volcanoes are distributed along similar lines. This line formation is generally considered by geologists to be due to subterranean lines of weakness or cracks in the earth's crust. Such being the case, it seems probable that the canals on the moon lie along similar invisible cracks radiating from the small craterlet at the center of each lake. These cracks are not always straight, but such is their general tendency. Under favorable illumination small cracks are found to be very common upon the surface of the moon, and in the cases of Petavius, Alphonsus, and Atlas that class of cracks that we have designated from their shape as river-beds are seen to be intimately associated with the lakes and canals. It is believed that enough water vapor and carbonic acid escape from the central craterlet and flow down its sides to develop the vegetation upon its slopes, and that the smaller quantities escaping from various points along the radiating cracks similarly develop the vegetation which shows along their sides. In addition to the escaping vapor, water itself might issue from the subterranean crack and percolating through the soil be evaporated from its surface.

"It is not thought that there is any transfer of vapor lengthwise of the crack, but that on account of the lack of external atmospheric pressure the vapor rises quietly directly from the lower regions, owing to the internal heat of the moon. As soon as the exterior is sufficiently warmed by the sun, the vapor and gas would begin to appear. On account of the rarity of the atmosphere, instead of rising they would immediately spread themselves along the surface of the ground. Even in desert regions upon the earth we should therefore scarcely expect to find similar formations, unless actually irrigated by water, instead of water vapor. In its physical condition Mars seems to occupy an intermediate position between the earth and moon.

"It seems to the writer that the merit of this explanation lies not so much in its novelty, but rather because it is founded so largely upon observed facts."

English Praise for an American Museum.—A reviewer writing in *Nature* (London) on the recent paleontological publications of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, takes occasion to praise the work of that institution very highly. The five large quarto memoirs on extinct Reptilia and Mammalia that have appeared under the auspices of the museum are commended and the photographs and drawings by which they are illustrated are said not only to explain the technical points of the descriptive letter-press, but to be also in many cases beautiful works of art. The writer goes on to say:

"The pioneer explorations of Leidy, Marsh, and Cope in the arid regions of the West, where the rocks are not obscured by vegetation, revealed more or less incomplete evidence of the evolution of several groups of land mammals. Their work is now ably continued by the American museum in the more favorable circumstances which result from the spread of civilization and railroads in the remote territories where the fossils occur. Instead of making hurried forays with an armed escort, the explorers are now able to collect at leisure and make detailed observations of the rocks. Photographs are taken of all the important sections and diggings, and notes are made to determine the exact geological position and relative age of all the skeletons collected. The succession of extinct animals in western North America is thus being gradually determined with certainty, and rests less on inference than formerly. The fossiliferous deposits themselves are

also better understood, and some of the earlier conclusions as to their origin have been considerably modified by these later researches. . . . In conclusion, it must be remembered that the American Museum of Natural History is only in part a public institution. It receives only limited support from the municipality of New York and the State Board of Education. The department of vertebrate paleontology depends almost entirely upon private munificence for the means of research. The staff is thus to be congratulated all the more on its remarkable achievements in advancing this branch of science. The collection it has mounted for public exhibition is unique as an illustration of the facts of organic evolution, and the specimens themselves have never been surpassed as examples of skilled collecting and preparation."

SCIENCE AND MANUFACTURES IN AMERICA.

THE somewhat unwholesome diet of "taffy" to which American manufacturers have been treated for some years past was not unpleasantly varied the other day by Sir William Ramsay, the eminent English chemist. Speaking at a banquet given to distinguished foreign chemists in New York, he is reported as saying:

"Manufacturers and business men in America are not, in my opinion, sufficiently alert to take advantage of the recent discoveries of science. The majority of them do not make it a practice to read scientific journals, or to familiarize themselves with the latest trend of scientific thought. English manufacturers are far ahead of American in this respect, and Germany shows a clean pair of heels to both."

This was doubtless unpalatable to some, but most scientific men will recognize its truth. The American mind, in its mania for the "practical," is apt to reject much that is of value merely because its practical bearings are somewhat remote. Others, by paying attention to such things and following them up, gain where we lose. Our material success, our alertness to press an advantage where we see it, may not compensate in the end for our readiness to cast aside the slower methods of careful research and painstaking investigation. Says *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia, September 13), commenting on Sir William's words:

"This arraignment is unfortunately based upon a just estimate of average conditions prevailing in this country; but signs are not wanting that there is an awakening among American manufacturers, and that we shall not long be open to such a reproach. There is no doubt, for instance, that the American iron and steel industries have been brought to their present position of supremacy by original methods, as well as by the advantages given by our supplies of ore and fuel. As competition grows keener in other manufacturing lines of which chemical processes form the basis, the need of improved methods becomes more vital and greater and greater attention is being paid to the revelations of laboratory research. Not only are American chemists seeking better methods and finding new ways to extract the value from by-products heretofore allowed to go to waste, but their aid is being sought by the tanners, dyers, and glass-makers, the paper, cement, fertilizer, explosive and other manufacturers, and by the great electrical interests of the country, to cheapen and improve processes so as to put them on an equality in the world's markets with their European competitors. Even the advantages of more efficient American workingmen, of a protective tariff, or of improved mechanism and organization, are proving inadequate as offsets to the more original and scientific methods of our foreign competitors."

Notwithstanding the signs of an awakening to the deficiencies which Sir William Ramsay points out, it is problematical whether America can overtake her European competitors in the field of scientific discovery and in the prompt application of discovery to practical uses, unless the whole attitude of the American public to the subject is revolutionized. Such a result would mean not only largely increased endowments for research in all our great universities, but regular and systematic outlay for experimental study in the mills and manufactories of the country. It is only through strict adherence to such a policy that Germany has attained her

admitted supremacy in the field of synthetic chemistry, in the vast development of the coal-tar products, and in what may be called economic bacteriology. If America is to take a place worthy of herself in the realm of pure science, and to hold her own in the commercial battles of the future, her business men must profit by Germany's example, and generously hold up the hands of those who are devoting themselves to science for its own sake. There never will be any lack of clever men to utilize the discoveries of others; discoverers and originators must be encouraged and supported."

THE PEBBLES ON THE BEACH.

A FRENCH scientist, M. Delauney, who has been spending the hot weather on the shores of the English channel, has been unable to turn his mind altogether from his wonted pursuits. The pebble-strewn beach being the nearest and most conspicuous object, he has occupied his time, as he writes to *La Nature* (September 3), with investigating the numbers, shapes, and sizes of its constituent stones and the laws that connect these. His conclusions, to obtain which he examined several thousand pebbles, are interesting. He says:

"In the first place, we must distinguish three kinds of pebbles: (1) the hard, composed of almost pure quartz; (2) the soft, coming from broken limestone rocks; (3) those which, as in the case of brick or glass, are the remains of human industry. I have left out this last category, of which the specimens were relatively rare, and which often recalled too distinctly their original forms.

"The silicious and the calcareous pebbles have this difference: the former have been much less worn by friction than the others. . . . We thus find among the silicious stones many primitive forms, such as the sphere or the cylinder. This is the point of difference between the two kinds, for spherical or cylindrical pebbles are found only among the silicious specimens, never among the calcareous. . . .

"It results from my observations that a pebble does not tend by friction toward a single simple form. The general shape is indeed the same for all—an ellipsoid; but it tends toward two types that are distinguished by different relative dimensions. The first is the olive, with dimensions 4 by 5; the second is the ellipsoid with proportions 1 by 2 by 4. It seems that, according to its original form, the pebble tends either to roll or to slide on one face or the other; in the former case the olive shape has prevailed and is perpetuated; in the second, the very flattened ellipsoid has resulted. . . . This applies to all worn stones.

"I have also taken up another question, of some importance from a speculative point of view. When we consider all the pebbles on a beach, from the smallest to the largest, we find no line of demarcation, and it seems evident that we must regard them all as belonging to one and the same family. And then this question occurs naturally to the mind: should there not be a law of progression connecting the number of pebbles to their size or weight? This law of terrestrial nature should be, it would seem, analogous to that which governs the distribution in the heavens of the stars, according to their different magnitudes.

"The problem was a hard one and it was possible for me only to touch upon it, altho I succeeded in making a very large number of measurements. I confined myself to determining the respective numbers of pebbles that I met, during about twenty hours of search, with mean dimensions of 4 and of 5 centimeters [1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches]. My observations extended to nearly 2,000 pebbles.

"I had chosen the two dimensions noted above for the reason that the corresponding volumes were nearly in the ratio 1:2. Now my statistics furnished me a ratio of 1.97 between the number of pebbles of 4 centimeters and those of 5 centimeters. It seems, then, that for the present dimensions the number of pebbles must be at least very nearly inversely proportional to their volume. As the two dimensions chosen offer no peculiar features, we are led to think that the law found for them may well be a general one and applies to all pebbles, from those of several pounds' weight to grains of sand. In this case, let us see what ratio must exist between two pieces, one of which is a large pebble 10 centimeters [4 inches] in mean diameter and the other a grain of sand of a tenth of a millimeter [0.004 inch]. The ratio of volumes being as a thousand million to unity, we must conclude that there are 1,000,000,000

grains of sand of a tenth of a millimeter to one pebble of 10 centimeters. This very great disproportion would explain the enormous quantity of sand grains relatively to the comparatively small number of large stones."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ELECTRIC LIGHT AS A PREVENTIVE OF CRIME.

THE part played by proper street illumination in reducing crime is thus dwelt upon by an editorial writer in *Electricity* (New York):

"It is strange that in the annals of crime a point is reached where science begins to play an all-important part—to act as a powerful deterrent, to be the influence in stemming the flood of moral obliquity that threatens the integrity of city and town.

"Electricity does not complete its function in supplying light to the home. Perhaps it serves a greater purpose in supplying light outside the home. The conditions existing in a great metropolis like New York are so varied and complex that at night, while millions are at rest, the sneak thief, the burglar, the thug, and other night-birds could work undisturbed in many quarters were it not for the electric light.

"Police Commissioner McAdoo, of New York, has hit the nail on the head when he remarks:

"I have always believed that light would prevent a great deal of disorderly conduct at night in certain streets. I do not believe there is anything that would rid us of illegal resorts and clean up certain streets as would light. If they were to give me the charge of lighting New York as well as protecting New York, I would at least double the light.

"I know of a place here before which a big light was put. The proprietors practically got down on their knees to have it removed. I would apply the light remedy."

"And the light remedy can not be equaled for efficiency and cheapness. What would the police force of New York number if inferior illumination were employed in the city streets. A conservative estimate would at least double them to secure comparative safety for the public. The great central stations with their immense investments in machinery, real estate, and copper perform a service whose widespread advantages are doubly appreciated by the belated traveler and the late home-comer. What value could be placed upon the lives, limbs, and money saved by the brilliant lighting of the city streets had best be left to such men as Commissioner McAdoo, or some other expert in the handling of criminal classes. The municipality had better take the cue, less light, more crime, more light, less crime. There are still dark spots to be found at night within the city limits where a few powerful arcs would wield an immediate influence. It is easy to see that arc lights are cheaper than police officers and a brightly lit city the greatest imaginable offset to criminality in any stage or form.

"It would be only just to state that the enclosed arc has played a very important part in this connection. The older types of lamps could be blown out and their mechanism was frequently defective. The lamps of the enclosed type defy the weather, and can be relied upon to automatically light up without fear of failure.

"The city is well protected by the arc, better, in fact, than ever before, considering the millions dependent upon the vigilance of the police and these street lights."

Marks of Negro Descent.—Regarding this matter, already treated in our columns (August 27) under the title "The Disappearance of Race Characteristics," James P. Harrison, of Danville, Va., writes to us as follows:

"You quote Dr. Kintzing as saying that one marked distinction between the white race and the negro race is found in the fact that 'in the white race, without exception, the two alar cartilages of the nose do not meet in the median line in front, but leave a considerable hiatus into which projects the cartilage of the septum naris. Further, the alar cartilages are sharply beveled, and the interval is most marked at the tip, where they project considerably beyond the septum—this may be readily felt by placing the tip of the finger against the tip of the nose. In the negro race the interval between the two alar cartilages does not exist, the bevel is wanting, and the cartilages join each other so symmetrically that

it can not be distinguished that they are not one piece. I know of no descriptive anatomist who has heretofore called attention to this fact."

"I beg to refer Dr. Kintzing to 'Anthropology for the People,' published by Everett, Waddy Company, Richmond, Va., in 1891, anonymously, in which book (on page 20) the author, in setting out the distinctive differences between the races, says: 'The cartilage at the end of the nose of the white man is divided or split, as any one can test by placing a finger on the tip of that organ; but in the negro nose this split does not exist, nor does it exist in mulattoes.' This distinction was therefore known before Dr. Kintzing calls attention to it, and it seems to persist so long as the negro taint can be traced. I am myself led to the conclusion that the negro race must have had originally a distinct and separate source, and I doubt if it is possible by intermarriage entirely to eradicate the distinction."

Machine that Draws a Profile of a River-Bottom.—A continuous sounding-machine, by which a profile can be made of a river-bottom, has recently been tested in the Potomac River at Washington, according to *The Scientific American*. Says that paper:

"The value of such a machine will be apparent to almost any one. The present method of performing this operation is by 'heaving the lead,' which time-honored process is necessarily crude and incomplete. It has the disadvantage that between two points where a sounding may have been made there may be quite a considerable obstruction in the shape of a rock or some sunken piece of wreckage, capable of doing serious damage to the bottom of a craft striking it. The device referred to consists of the graduated rod about thirty feet in length, running freely up and down and adjusted to the side of a launch or any character of boat. This is approximately perpendicular to the water, and terminates at the bottom in a wheel of sufficient weight to insure contact with the bottom at any speed otherwise suitable for sounding. By proper adjustment the rod is compelled to roll along on the bottom while maintaining its vertical position, and this is extremely sensitive to any change whatever in the profile of the bottom of the river at the point of the boat's passage. At the test referred to, the device indicated at one point an obstruction which could hardly have been of greater proportions than a barrel half covered in the mud of the river bottom. The device is the patent of a young Marylander now resident in Washington."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"**WIRELESS** telegraphy is to be employed to aid in saving the forests of the West," says *Electricity*. "Plans are being made in the Bureau of Forestry to establish wireless stations at intervals throughout the Rocky Mountains where there are large forests, and where fires occur in the dry season every year, destroying vast areas of magnificent timber. At these stations expert observers will be kept who will give warning whenever a fire begins, and help will be called to assist in extinguishing it. The first system to be set in operation will be in the Black Hills."

A NEW POISON.—"A number of years ago a French chemist, Cadet, combined potassium acetate with white arsenic and produced a fuming liquid, oxid of cacodyl," says *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*. "This has recently been combined by an English chemist with cyanogen, a radical of prussic acid, which produces cyanid of cacodyl. Cyanid of cacodyl is a white powder, melting at 33° and boiling at 140°, which when exposed to air gives off a slight vapor, the inhalation of which is instant death. Thus has chemistry evolved a poison which is many times more poisonous than prussic acid."

"**PROF. SIMON NEWCOMB** has applied mathematical analysis to an inquiry into the probability of the causes of the production of sex in human offspring," says *Nature* (London, August 11). "In the entire Semitic race, over the whole of Europe and America, there is a small and uniform preponderance of male over female births. There is thus on the whole a unisexual tendency in the male direction among the parents of the Semitic race. In isolated families the unisexual tendency becomes more marked and may be in either direction; in some families the offspring may be either mainly male or mainly female. Among the negro race the preponderance of male over female births is either quite small or non-existent. Professor Newcomb, analyzing the data by the method of probabilities, concludes that the sex is not determined at any one moment or by any one act, but is the product of a series of accidental causes, that the functions of the father have probably little influence, the sex being determined wholly by the mother, and that it seems in the highest degree unlikely that there is any way by which a parent can influence the sex of his or her offspring. The first-born child of any mother is more likely to be a male in the proportion of about eight to seven, and there is probably a smaller preponderance in the case of the second child, but there is no conclusive evidence that after a mother has had two children there is any change in her tendencies."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RUSSIAN ICONS.

"THERE are scarcely more devout Christians in the world than in Russia," says the editor of *The Open Court* (Chicago), "and their Christianity has been less modified by modern ideas than anywhere in the world, perhaps only the Armenian and Coptic churches excepted." Russian Christianity, as the same writer goes on to explain, still represents, on the whole, the views that prevailed in the Greek Empire after the establishment of the state church and the official introduction of the veneration of saints. The Reformation did not reach Russia, and so "iconolatry," or reverence shown to pictures, is still one of the characteristic features of the Russian Orthodox Church. To quote further:

"Icons are very extensively used in Russian worship, so much so that every Russian regiment has its patron saint, whose icon is kept in the church of the garrison, which in war time may be a tent after the fashion of the Jewish Tabernacle, and is in charge of a clergyman, a deacon, and other functionaries who attend to the usual religious duties. The day of the regiment's saint is celebrated by the regiment, and clergymen carrying a crucifix are sometimes present in battle to encourage the wavering and to comfort the wounded and dying. All people who have a desire to be orthodox, especially the people of the peasantry, carry on a little chain or string around their necks, underneath their clothes, a small cross or some sacred image given them on the day of baptism. The icon of a saint is tacitly assumed to assure the presence of the saint himself, and so, since the saint is believed to be a miracle worker, most of the icons are credited with miraculous powers. The logic of the argument is primitive, but on its own premises quite consistent, and the truth is that an unshaken faith in miracles sometimes under certain circumstances rendered possible the most extraordinary events."

The famous folding icon of St. Petersburg, which has been carried to the front by General Kuropatkin, is reproduced herewith. According to the description given:

"It shows in the center one of the most notable Russian saints, St. Alexander Nevski, who, in his worldly capacity, was a sovereign that reigned at Novgorod. He waged a victorious war with Sweden and gained a decisive victory on the banks of the River Neva in 1240, hence the people called him the hero of Neva, or, in Russian, *Nevski*, under which name he became endeared to Russian patriots and may be considered as the most popular saint in the Czar's domain.

"On the left-hand wing of the St. Petersburg folding icon we see St. Alexis, who happens to be the special patron Saint of Kuropatkin, whose Christian name is Alexis.

"On the right-hand wing we see another famous Russian saint, who holds the first place after St. Alexander Nevski in the hearts of good Russian Christians, St. Nicholas, the Miracle Worker, or as he is more commonly called in Greek, 'the thaumaturgist.' Above the centerpiece appear the three busts of the holy family, Christ, the Virgin Mary, and St. Joseph. A Russian cross surmounts the whole, and incidentally we call attention to the fact that the Russian cross possesses a slanting beam which represents the seating-plug on which crucified persons used to be placed, a fea-

ture which, for esthetical reasons, has been omitted in the western church or is supplanted by a foot-rest."

It is conceded that "much can be said for as well as against icons." While "Protestantism and, more so, Puritanism, reject them as pagan," both the Greek and Roman Catholic churches have sanctioned their use. "One can not deny," says the writer, in conclusion, "that in spite of their indubitably pernicious influence among the superstitious, they have been the means of great achievements, especially in religion and art."

ABBÉ LOISY ON THE CHRISTIAN DOGMA.

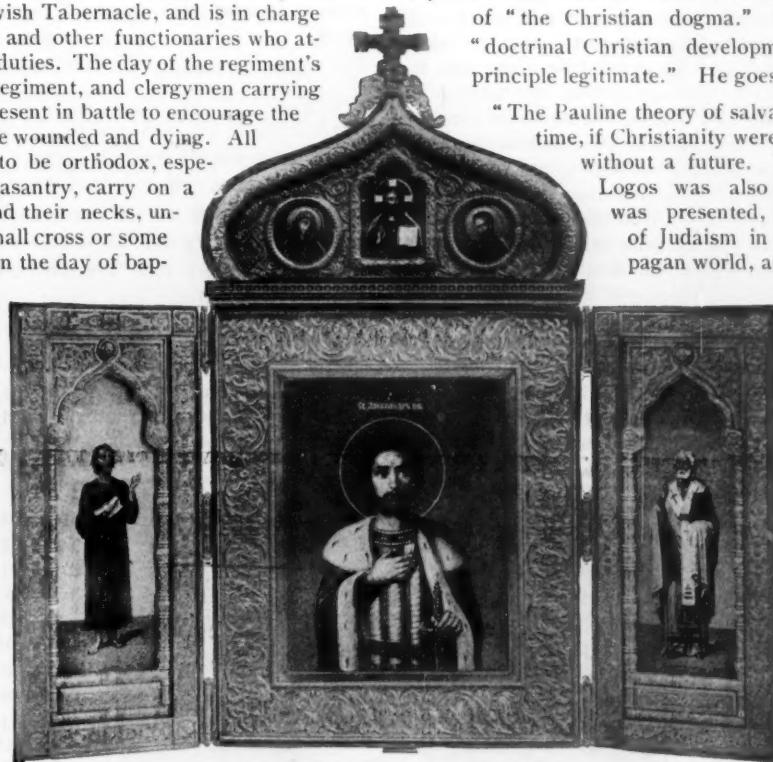
ABBÉ ALFRED LOISY'S book, "The Gospel and the Church," which at the time of its publication last year incurred the condemnation of the Vatican and provoked widespread discussion in the religious press both in Europe and in America, has been translated into English and is now published in this country. One of the sections of the work is devoted to a consideration of "the Christian dogma." In it the abbé urges that "doctrinal Christian development was inevitable, and principle legitimate." He goes on to say:

"The Pauline theory of salvation was indispensable in time, if Christianity were not to remain a Jewish sect without a future. The theory of the Incarnate Logos was also necessary when the gospel was presented, not only to the proselytes of Judaism in the empire, but to the whole pagan world, and to every one who had received a Hellenic education. The learned theology of Origen was the synthesis of doctrine, that could make Christianity acceptable to the most cultivated minds. It was the bridge between the new religion and the science of antiquity. The Greek world would never have admitted the necessity of circumcision, nor have become converted to the Messiah of Israel, but it could and did become a convert to the God who became man, to the Incarnate Word. All the development of Trinitarian and Christological dogma—which, according to Herr Harnack and

other critical theologians, has weighed so heavily on all Christian orthodoxies, binding them to an effete doctrine and to the science of Plato and Aristotle, long since passed by modern knowledge—was, in the beginning, a vital manifestation, a great effort of faith and intelligence, which enabled the church to link her own tradition to the science of the age, to fortify one by the other, and to transform both into a learned theology which believed it contained the knowledge of the world and the knowledge of God. Philosophy could become Christian without being obliged to deny itself, and yet Christianity had not ceased to be a religion, the religion of Christ."

Of the origins and modifications of some of the principal Christian dogmas Abbé Loisy writes:

"From a historical point of view, it may be maintained that the Trinity and the Incarnation are Greek dogmas, since they are unknown to Judaism and Judaic Christianity, and that Greek philosophy, which helped to make them, also aids in their comprehension. None the less, they are not scientific dogmas transported from pagan philosophy into Christian theology; they are religious dogmas, which owe to philosophy only certain theoretical elements and their formulas, not the spirit which penetrates elements and



THE FOLDING ICON OF ST. PETERSBURG.
Entrusted to General Kuropatkin on his departure to Manchuria.
Courtesy of *The Open Court*.

formulas, nor the special combination of conceptions which constitute them. The evolution of the idea of the divine life in the Trinity does not proceed from Israelitish monotheism, without the influence of Hellenic speculations, but the maintenance of unity, the definition of the three terms of the divine life, are dictated by Jewish tradition and Christian experience. In the conception of the Incarnation, the idea of the Word comes from Philo as much as from the Bible, but it does not cease to be partly Biblical, and, above all, it is fixed, made concrete, turned, as it were, from cosmology toward revelation, directed toward Christ in such a way as to derive an original significance in its relation to him and to the Christian faith.

"It is not astonishing that the result of so special a labor seems to lack logic and rational consistency. However, it is found that this defect, which would be fatal to a philosophic system, is, in theology, an element of endurance and solidity. May it not be said that all heresies are born of deduction followed out in a special sense, starting from one principle of tradition or of science isolated from all the rest, erected into absolute truth, from which, as a result of reasoning, conclusions are drawn incompatible with the general harmony of religion and traditional teaching? Orthodoxy seems to follow a kind of politic line, balanced and obstinately conciliatory, between the extreme conclusions that can be drawn from the data it preserves. When it can no longer perceive the logical agreement of the assertions it seems to set one against the other, it proclaims the mystery, and does not purchase unity of theory by the sacrifice of an important element of its tradition. So it acted in the case of the Trinity when the principle of the consubstantiality of the three divine persons finally triumphed, and it was no longer possible to oscillate between Modalism, which admitted but one person manifested in three works, creation, redemption, sanctification, and Subordinationism, which attributed the three works to three unequal persons. So also it acted in the case of the Incarnation, when the dual nature was definitely affirmed in the one person, and when it was necessary to take a stand simultaneously against Nestorianism and Monophysism. Christian tradition refused, more or less consciously, to limit the real nature of religious things by the rational nature of our conceptions; its aim was rather to render to the eternal truth the only homage that is of value, by holding it always higher than our intelligence, affirmations which seem contradictory being, perhaps, compatible at the limit of infinity. There is but one eternal God, and Jesus is God—that is the theological dogma. The salvation of man is entirely in the hand of God, and man is free to save himself, or not—that is the dogma of grace. The church has authority over men, and the Christian is only responsible to God—that is ecclesiastical dogma. Abstract logic would demand that throughout one or other of these strangely linked propositions should be sacrificed. But attentive observation shows that such a course would compromise the living equilibrium of religion."

It is not indispensable to the authority of belief, admits the abbé, that it should be vigorously unchangeable in its intellectual form and its verbal expression. "Truth alone is unchangeable, but not its image in our minds. Faith addresses itself to the unchangeable truth, through a formula, necessarily inadequate, capable of improvement, consequently of change." Thus no conflict of dogma with knowledge can be considered irreducible, argues the writer. He claims, moreover, that "the very character of this teaching causes the church and its formulas

to be not incompatible with individuality of faith, and does not necessarily bring with it that perpetual subserviency which seems, to Protestant theologians, the normal condition of the Catholic believer." He closes this subject with the following statement:

"The church does not exact belief in its formulas as the adequate expression of absolute truth, but presents them as the least imperfect expression that is morally possible; she demands that men respect them for their quality, seek the faith in them, and use them to transmit it. . . . The incessant evolution of doctrine is made by the work of individuals, as their activity reacts on the general activity, and these individuals are they who think for the church while thinking with her."

A BISHOP'S ADVICE TO PREACHERS.

BISHOP WELLDON, of the Church of England, thinks that Christian laymen would be more lenient critics of sermons if they realized how hard a thing it is to preach. "Good speaking," he says, "is rare enough, but good preaching is, and must be, rarer."

With a view to contributing to the greater efficiency of preaching, the bishop lays down (in *The Nineteenth Century*, September) a number of rules for the composition and delivery of sermons. In the first place, he says, it must be admitted that "a good many sermons are dreadfully dull." But it is well to remember that the preacher labors under special disadvantages. He is practically debarred from the use of humor, and he is compelled to face an audience which "gives no visible or audible sign of emotion." Against the influence of "accepted oratorical means," he can often only set the qualities that result from careful preparation, from elevation of character, and from spiritual intuition. The bishop says further:

"It seems to me as clear as any just rule can be that a preacher ought to write out his sermons. That there are preachers who can dispense with the use of manuscript in the pulpit does not upset this rule, but rather enforces it. Fluency or facility is a peculiar snare to preachers, and above all to young preachers. For if a man is never at a loss for a word, if he can address a congregation at great length without any fear of breaking down, he is of all men the one who most needs the sobering discipline of committing his thoughts to paper. I have never known a preacher, not the most eloquent nor the most powerful, who would not, as it seemed to me, have preached better if he would have taken the trouble to write out his sermon. Extempore preaching is apt to be, like long preaching, a form of conceit. It is essential that the preacher should say what he means to say and not something else. It is better to preach too little than too much. But the literary composition of sermons is the best safeguard against prolixity, as it is perhaps the best guarantee of orthodoxy."

But while he holds that the duty of careful preparation is incumbent upon all preachers, Bishop Welldon thinks that no "absolute rule" can be laid down for the delivery of sermons. He says on this point:

"There is no such evident gain in reading a sermon as in writing it. Reading adds little, perhaps nothing, to the precision of statement; but it may detract something from the



MOST REV. J. E. C. WELLDON,

Formerly Bishop of Calcutta, now Canon of Westminster. He admits that "a good many sermons are dreadfully dull," and thinks that "the literary composition of sermons is the best safeguard against prolixity, as it is perhaps the best guarantee of orthodoxy."

energy of effect. The following words are Cardinal Newman's: 'I think it is no extravagance to say that a very inferior sermon delivered without a book answers the purpose for which all sermons are delivered more perfectly than one of great merit, if it be written and read.'

"The habit of reading a sermon from manuscript may be tolerable before a cultivated congregation, it may be actually preferable in a large cathedral, where the preacher, if he is to be audible, needs all his thought for the delivery, rather than for the phraseology of his discourse; but there are congregations, especially such as are illiterate, which can scarcely be brought to believe in a sermon that is read and not spoken. Bishop Phillips Brooks, in his 'Lectures on Preaching,' tells a quaint story of a backwoodsman in Virginia, who paid a bishop of the Episcopal Church the rough compliment of remarking that 'he liked him; he was the first one he ever saw of those Petticoat fellows who could shoot without a rest.'

"Perhaps there is no better way of preaching than that which was advocated by Fénelon in the second of his well-known dialogues. It has been recommended and illustrated by famous preachers, e.g., by Dupanloup in France and Magee in England. It is that a preacher should write out his sermon in full, or almost in full, and read it over a good many times until its thoughts, and in some degree its words, have stamped themselves on his mind, and then deliver it without the aid of manuscript, or at least with no other aid than a few heads, inscribed upon a sheet of note-paper, as a means of saving him from any failure of memory. He should feel that no preliminary study can be too great for the solemn task of preaching. But if everything is prepared and nothing left to the inspiration of the moment, sermons are apt to seem lifeless and heartless. The late Mr. Spurgeon, in his 'Lectures to My Students,' pokes fun at the preachers who, after imploring the Holy Spirit to prompt their utterances, would be seen slipping their hands behind their backs to draw out a carefully elaborated manuscript from their coat-tails."

The supreme quality of all sermons, so we are told, is the ethical; and Bishop Dupanloup's remark that "nothing is more essential to the preaching of the Word of God than a certain character of elevation" is indorsed. The writer continues:

"It seems to me that the preacher of to-day will do his work best if he pays regard to the necessary limitations which modern life imposes upon his office. . . . He can not assume the old conditions of thought and temper, patience and docility, the sense of respect, the willingness to learn, the conviction of sin, the unclouded faith in God and Christ, which might once be supposed to exist everywhere. And as this is so, he will always, unless indeed in condemning overt sin, avoid anything like an arbitrary, dictatorial tone. He will refrain from laying down the law in unmeasured terms. Even in censuring what is wrong, he will associate himself, as it were, with his hearers; he will not always say 'you,' but rather 'we.' He will claim for himself the privilege of offering counsel upon the highest subjects, and that only as one whose profession has led him to study them exclusively or specially, and to meditate and reflect upon them, and to form conclusions which are in his eyes so vitally and profoundly true that he could not rest satisfied if he did not give them utterance. For after all it is not to assert any unique virtue in the clerical office, if it be taken for granted that, as men who have studied and practised medicine all their lives are the best authorities upon the art of healing, and men who have been brought up from boyhood in the ways of business, upon commerce, so the clergy, from their study of religion and their intimacy with the discipline of souls, if not also from their personal character, may often prove not the least competent teachers in matters of faith and conduct. And in these matters, if rhetoric is, as Aristotle defined it, the art of persuasion, it is spiritual persuasiveness which will be the highest attribute of preaching."

In concluding, Bishop Welldon warns preachers against two kinds of controversial sermons. It can not but be a grave mistake, he thinks, for the minister to use his pulpit "to enunciate frequently before a mixed congregation the extreme theories of Biblical criticism." Still worse than the introduction of criticism, however, is "the introduction of politics into sermons," and the consequent "secularization of the Gospel." What is needed, says Bishop Welldon, is that "preaching, at least to cultivated congregations, should become not less intellectual, but more spiritual."

AN APOSTLE OF THE SIMPLE LIFE.

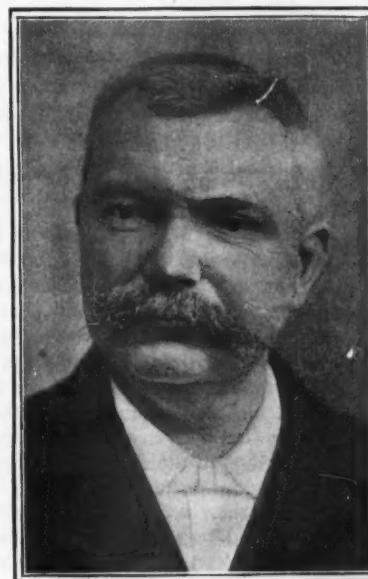
THE Rev. Charles Wagner, of Paris, comes to our shores in his threefold capacity as a leader of the French "liberal Protestant" movement; as a preacher of aggressive optimism; and as an apostle of simple living. His name is probably better known in this country than in his own, owing to the fact that President Roosevelt has heartily commended his books and that American editors have liberally exploited his gospel. In the opinion of the New York *Outlook*, "no more sincere or persuasive preacher of wholesome living has appeared in our time than M. Charles Wagner." The same paper says further:

"The work of this stimulating and refreshing writer was but little known when it was first commented upon in the columns of *The Outlook*, and *The Outlook* has never found occasion to modify its judgment of the ethical quality of M. Wagner's teaching, of its preeminent appropriateness for this particular age, and of its possession of that kind of sweetness which means perfect health. He has been called a preacher of the commonplace, because he deals with universal duties, with the common health, with the general need; but it is well to remember, when the lovers of the esoteric, the unusual, and the highly individual in art begin their preachment, that all the greatest things are commonplace in the sense that they are, or may be, a part of the experience of every man and woman. M. Wagner has spoken not only to modern France in clear and ringing tones about the things which concern its health and life, but to the whole generation, many of whom are led astray by the misconceptions, the illusions, and the vices against which he is leading not a forlorn hope, but a gallant and inspiring charge."

The New York *Critic* says:

"M. Wagner is the pastor of a liberal religious society which worships at present in an unpretentious hall of the Bastille district, but which is soon to be provided with a commodious church building nearer the center of Paris—to be called 'Le Foyer de l'Âme.' Tho admitting his Protestantism, M. Wagner is without denominational affiliations. He insists on absolute liberty of thought and speech for himself and positively refuses to adopt a sectarian label. He prides himself on being on the best of terms with Jews, Catholics, and Freethinkers, and cooperates actively with them in movements for social betterment. If his relations with the majority of his fellow-Protestants are somewhat less cordial, the fault is not on his side. 'As to personality,' writes a correspondent in Paris, 'he belongs to that admirable class of men who are best described as "diamonds in the rough." He is a tall, thick-set fellow, a little past middle life, with bristling, aggressive gray hair and moustache, and a round, rubicund face rather German than French in aspect. He has a decidedly brusque, not to say peremptory, manner. This is due, doubtless, not to an autocratic disposition, but to the modern nervousness he deplores so constantly in his writings; for he shows himself exceedingly amiable, considerate, and sympathetic at close range, and his intimate conversation is replete with gentleness and good cheer.'"

Of M. Wagner's ten volumes ("Justice," "Jeunesse," "Valliance," "La Vie Simple," "Auprès du Foyer," "L'Evangile et la



CHARLES WAGNER,

Who comes to this country to attend the Peace Congress in Boston, and to deliver a series of lectures.

Vie," "Sois un Homme," "L'Âme des Choses," "Le Long du Chemin," and "L'Ami"), "Jeunesse" (Youth) is declared to have had by far the largest sale and influence.

A CRISIS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN CHURCHES.

THAT a life-and-death struggle, such as was carried on by the Boers against the British, would materially influence the religious thought and church life of the defeated and disappointed Africanders might have been anticipated. The expected has happened and the native churches of the Transvaal and the Orange State are at present passing through a serious crisis. The situation is described in an article by A. Schowalter, in the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic, No. 21), from which we gather the following details:

It is a matter admitting of no doubt that the determination of the older Boer leaders to enter upon the struggle with England was based not so much upon an objective study of the situation as upon a feeling of absolute certainty that this war was the will of God. In the spirit of the ancient prophets, these leaders, and notably Paul Krüger, declared that "those who fall in this struggle die in the faith, and are a sacrifice upon the altar of God's glory." The struggle for independence was in their eyes a contest for the faith and for God. Even to the last hour Christian de Wet considered it the duty of the Boers to continue the struggle against all odds, as a religious duty.

Beside these there was another party that did not consider the war as demanded by the Lord. Piet de Wet, among others, believed that the faith of the people could be maintained even if political independence were lost. There were a considerable number among the Boers who did not believe in the prophetic visions and promises of the old conservatives, and who either did not take part in the struggle at all or submitted to the British before peace was officially declared. By the adherents of the Krüger party these men were declared to have been unfaithful in their religious duties, altho they were able to show that the prophecies of sure success in the name of the Lord had misled the people to national destruction. In their eyes the Krüger party brought about the fall of the nation.

But the old conservatives were in the majority in the national church, and soon after the war the question arose as to what should be done with those who had defended their country so half-heartedly. Should they be permitted to exercise the same religious rights as those enjoyed by the men who had fought and suffered and lost all as a matter of religious duty?

The first synod held after the war, in May, 1903, took action in the matter, and sent out a "Pastoral Letter" to the "Unfaithful." The conviction was expressed that the struggle with Great Britain had been a battle for the faith; that the "unfaithful" had "committed a great sin against God and man"; and that "they could not partake of the Lord's Supper again with a good conscience until they had repented and done better." This letter demanded what the old conservatives regarded as a minimum of satisfaction for the insulted religious and national feelings of the people, and it opened a way for the opposite party, who are practically ostracized by their fellow Boers, to enter the church again. But the latter did not feel that they had been guilty of any wrong, and emphasized the fact that the identification of the cause of the Boers with the cause of God was the great wrong that had been committed. The "Unfaithful" accordingly, in conjunction with the British authorities, undertook the organization of an independent Dutch church; and after two meetings held for the purpose, finally accomplished their object by a small majority of 28 to 25 votes. The representatives of the old church tried in vain to check this movement. The schism in the national church of the South African provinces is accordingly a fact. The seceders declare emphatically that they could not possibly have reentered the old church under the conditions mentioned, and are convinced that they were in the right and could not "confess" that they were unfaithful. The new church, which is numerically weak, is called "Nieuwe Nederlandisch Gereformede Kerk" (New Dutch Reformed Church), and has been officially recognized by the Government. What its future will be only a prophet can foretell.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ARCHBISHOP ELDER AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A NEW phase of the much-discussed problem of religious education is presented in a letter recently addressed by Archbishop Elder, of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Cincinnati, to his ecclesiastical subordinates. In this letter it is laid down as the doctrine of the church that "to attend a non-Catholic school constitutes usually a grave and permanent danger to the faith," and that, therefore, "it is a mortal sin for any parents to send their children to such a school, except where there is no other suitable school, and unless such precautions are taken as to make the danger remote." The Archbishop says further:

"As the obligation of sending a child to a Catholic school binds under the pain of mortal sin, it follows that the neglect to comply with it is a matter of accusation, when going to confession. We fail to see how fathers and mothers who omit to accuse themselves of this fault can believe that they are making an entire confession of their sins.

"Confessors are hereby forbidden to give absolution to parents who, without permission of the archbishop, send their children to non-Catholic schools, unless such parents promise either to send them to such a school, at the time to be fixed by the confessor, or at least agree, within two weeks from the day of confession, to refer the case to the archbishop, and abide by his decision."

Commenting on this letter, the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* observes: "If Archbishop Elder's order is not countermanded, or if it is enforced, no one need hereafter question the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward the free schools of the land." The New York *Outlook* says:

"It seems clear that Archbishop Elder's rules, if they were universally adopted, would greatly circumscribe the influence and power of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. In this free land, where every village has its free school, a contest between the public school system and the parochial school system must, in the nature of the case, be unequal. The parents who would observe these rules might maintain their allegiance to the church; but the great majority of men and women in this country do not easily acquiesce in any involuntary exclusion from the privileges of a democracy. Over such the church, by adopting such a policy, would lose much of its influence. The best minds of the Roman Catholic Church in America have long ago seen this, and have recognized that the spiritual power of the church can best be extended, not by causing the church to withdraw from contact with the public schools, but rather by so directing the religious life of every community in which it is active that it may impart the religious temper to the teachers and the schools of that community. . . . Recently, Pope Pius X. was reported to have expressed the feeling that his confidence in America was a compensation for his disheartenment over the conditions in France. It is well to remember that those conditions in France are a result of that unhappy conflict between public and ecclesiastical schools from which the United States, as a rule, has been happily free."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

GENERAL BOOTH's latest evangelistic tour through England and Scotland is being conducted from an automobile.

ACCORDING to *The British Weekly* (London), "Paley's 'Evidences' has been declared obsolete from the pulpit of Westminster Abbey." In a recent sermon, Canon Duckworth pronounced the book a piece of medieval artillery. "The objections which it meets," he said, "no longer disturb men's minds, and its arguments have little or no bearing upon the new difficulties with which the Christian apologist of to-day must deal."

THE death of the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, at Aix-les-Bains, France, robs the Baptist denomination in this country of one of its most distinguished preachers and writers. "He combined in a striking way in his preaching," says the Boston *Watchman*, "scholarly thought with popular power." The New York *Outlook* comments: "Rarely if ever taking part in ecclesiastical polemics, interested in life rather than in the forms of its expression, without the originality of Henry Ward Beecher or the poetic genius of Phillips Brooks, but also without the egotism of Joseph Parker or the erratic imagination and dramatic sensationalism of Dr. Talmage, Dr. Lorimer drew and held the great congregations which filled the Emanuel Baptist Church in Chicago and the Tremont Temple in Boston in the time of his most notable pulpit success, because he inspired the people with a normal, practical, and genuine religious life. The success of his ministry is a testimony to the value of a sane, continuous, and ^{well} directed enthusiasm in religious work."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE JAPANESE METHOD OF CAPTURING A FORTRESS.

GEN. BARON KITEN NOGI, rightly or wrongly alleged to command the Japanese army before Port Arthur, is the subject of a spirited controversy as to whether he is living or dead, in favor or disgraced. He won renown at the capture of Port Arthur during the war with China, says the *Ost Asien* (Berlin), a Japanese organ devoted to the advancement of Nippon interests in Germany. "It has been repeatedly averred that Nogi was recalled lately and that his place is now held by Yamagata," says this publication; "the statement is simply a false one. If a Nogi could not capture Port Arthur, it would be just as much out of the question for ten Yamagatas to accomplish the task." It seems also,



EN ROUTE.

EUROPA—"Changing your plans?"

RUSSIAN BEAR—"Not at all, Madame. I always undertook to evacuate Manchuria; and the promises of Russia are sacred!"

—Punch (London).

from statements in some European dailies, that Nogi is deemed a specialist in fortification by the Japanese general staff, which consulted him upon the revision of the military rules governing siege operations. Be this true or otherwise, he is thought to be adhering strictly to those rules, unless, indeed, he be dead, as some cable despatches have reported. The rules in question are thus given by the *Militär-Wochenblatt* (Berlin), organ of the German general staff:

"The chief task in the siege of a fortress consists in effecting a continuous, rigid investment, in order that thereby the fortified place may be constrained to yield either through hunger or bombardment.

"A long-continued bombardment must precede the decisive assault.

"The cavalry must prepare the way. These forces must, according to the strength of the enemy's fire, be pushed forward as near to the fortified place as possible.

"The whole length of the line of investment is to be divided into sections. These will be assigned among the troops. Strong bodies of infantry (a third of the whole) must be pushed forward. . . . For the protection of the outpost companies against the enemy's fire, trenches must usually be made, to be provided with shields against artillery fire.

"In general, the attacking forces must arrange special positions, fortify suitable spots and the like, in order to cover their strength and assure themselves against sorties.

"With the passage of time, the investment becomes more and

more rigid. Of very special importance are the matters of security and guard-duty, to the end that the besieged place may be permanently cut off. Especial attention must be given to the entrances to the fortification, in front of which especially strong detachments must be placed.

"The order for the commencement of the assault proper must proceed from the commander-in-chief, and only then in case it has been correctly ascertained that the enemy's supply of provisions is exhausted and when every preparation for the assault is fully made.

"With the appearance of twilight, the line of outposts must be doubled and patrols sent forward.

"During an investment, siege batteries must be erected on commanding points.

"During an assault the infantry are to go ahead in front, but later, when the enemy makes a sortie from the fortified place, the cavalry must come up, supported by the infantry and the artillery."

These rules do not wholly win the approval of the organ of the great general staff in Berlin, but they do show, it thinks, that the "Japanese do not intend to rush senselessly and unprepared with their assaulting columns upon a fortress." — *Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TRIUMPH OF COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND IN TIBET.

IT is an ecclesiastical characteristic of a Grand Lama of Tibet to be able, at a moment's notice, to get out of his own skin and into that of another. The process is so simple that he accomplishes it by merely running away. How such things can be passes the comprehension of most English newspapers; but the *London Times*, for one, is disposed to accept the circumstance without considering it too curiously. It has enabled Colonel Younghusband to fill a long-felt want in the shape of a treaty between India and Tibet, and, as Oliver Cromwell was wont to say, "that satisfies." "To meddle with the constitutional machine of this perplexing hierarchy," opines the *London Times*, "forms no part of our plan." It had hoped that "the Dalai Lama will be subjected to such gentle pressure as may induce him to return to Lhasa," but any English suasion that may have been applied failed to entice the living Buddha home. He has fled to Mongolia, according to the *London Mail*. Mongolia is another stronghold of the faith, we learn from the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), which prints a sensational story to the effect that Buddhist volunteers there are preparing to march in force to the rescue of the Grand Lama, whose religion, they infer, it is the purpose of the British to destroy.

Unmoved, apparently, by the prospect, Colonel Younghusband is understood to be homeward bound with the treaty. This document, say London papers, grants facilities for trading between India and Tibet, a frontier post being created for the purpose. It likewise provides for an indemnity—conjectured to amount to some \$3,000,000—to cover the outlay of the Younghusband expedition. Says the *London Times*:

"We shall not learn the precise nature of the terms until the foreign department at Simla gives out such details as it thinks politic to publish; but there can not be much uncertainty as to the general character they will bear. We may presume that they include guarantees against the renewal of the frontier raids of which we have had such frequent reason to complain in the past, and that they make satisfactory provision for those trade facilities between Tibet and India which it has been a principal aim of our diplomacy to obtain. . . . It is to be supposed that the treaty also contains some recognition of the British *Raj* as the Power interested in a greater degree than any other in the status of Tibet, and that it thereby guarantees us, so far as paper stipulations may, against the intrusion of any other foreign influence which might be used to our detriment. What settlement may have been arrived at with regard to the amount of the indemnity it is impossible to say. This appears to be the point which the Tibetans have felt most acutely, and in coming to an agreement the British commissioner

has doubtless not been oblivious of the fact. So long as Tibet was prepared to make reasonable reparation for the present state of things, it is not likely that Colonel Younghusband would stand too sternly on the letter of his bond, when he saw that the Lamas were prepared to meet our views with regard to questions of more permanent importance.

"Interference with the domestic politics of the country we have never contemplated or desired. It is possible, as another Lhasa message indicates, that our presence may have exerted a decisive effect upon the government of the country; but, should it prove so, that effect will have been a purely indirect one. We are told that the Dalai Lama is reported to be well on his way into Mongolia, and that in Lhasa, where affairs are now carried on by a council of regency, the view is gaining ground that this is tantamount to abdication, in which case the Tashe Lama may eventually be recognized as the supreme religious head of the country. As our special correspondent has pointed out more than once, the 'glorious teacher,' so far as spiritual antecedents go, has an even more historic claim upon the veneration of the people than the Dalai Lama; and, inasmuch as his attitude toward the mission has been one of marked friendliness throughout, we should welcome the ascendancy of his influence in the country. But, however satisfactory such a consummation might be for ourselves, it must once more be emphasized that we have not sought it.

"No more convincing proof of the *bona fides* of the Indian Government in its general relations with Tibet could, we think, be desired than the standpoint taken up in the matter by the suzerain Power, China, and the representatives of contiguous and semi-independent native states. From the first China has given our proceedings her entire approval and support. The Chinese Amban in Lhasa, while affording us much useful assistance, has also shown very plainly how satisfactory he finds the presence of the mission, as a means of impressing upon the Tibetans a proper respect for dignitaries."

Every newspaper in London, with only an occasional exception, was anxious to have Colonel Younghusband start for home before the winter set in. There was a fear that he might be massacred. There still remains what *The St. James's Gazette* (London) styles "the all-important question of guarantees." "The more one considers the past behavior of the Tibetans," it says, "the more unlikely does it seem that they will regard the new treaty." Not less important, in British press opinion, is the attitude of Russia. Says the *London Mail* on this point:

"The news which comes from Paris that an agreement has been drawn up between Russia and Britain as to the future of Tibet requires careful scrutiny. The Indian Government is not likely to object to the pilgrimages of Russia's Asiatic subjects to the sacred city so long as there are not too many Dorjeffs [Dorjeff is the pro-Russian agent said to have accompanied the Grand Lama in his flight] among them. What the phrase 'religious interests' may be expected in St. Petersburg to comprehend we have as yet no means of judging. In no other sense, at any rate, has Russia any interest in Tibet, and she has clearly stated that it lies outside her sphere. Even according to this reported agreement she recognizes our paramount concern in Tibet, and consents to respect our rights to the commercial advantages which the mission set out to secure."

Russian newspapers afford little clew to the state of the St. Petersburg official mind as regards Tibet. The *Russ*, in touch, it seems, with the bellicose grand ducal clique, intimates that England has shown bad faith in ousting Russia from her own. But the *Novoye Vremya*, supposed to reflect responsible official views, has been saying that Tibet is not worth the trouble of acquisition. England's covetousness is gratified, it remarks. The English have reached that Lhasa which, "like all forbidden fruit," attracts them. But such utterances, thinks the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, an exponent of German Foreign Office views, "are dictated by an explicable feeling of envy." "That England will find a way, under all circumstances, to carry out her intentions is very certain. A hindrance from outside she has at present no reason to fear, and she will be able to get over the difficulties in Tibet itself. There will assuredly be no lack of the energy necessary to effect this."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PREMIER COMBES' LATEST DEFIAENCE OF THE POPE.

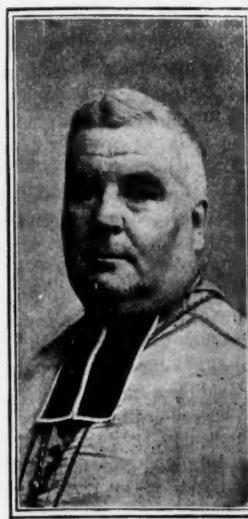
UPON the reassembling of the French parliament, some two weeks from to-day, Premier Combes will announce a policy that must, affirms a Paris clerical organ, "stupefy historians." "It is," declares our contemporary—the *Correspondant*, itself in a state of stupefaction—"the abandonment, pure and simple, of our Catholic protectorate in the Orient: it is the abrogation of the Concordat; it is the separation of church and state." But these fruits of anticlericalism are to constitute the dessert of the parliamentary feast. The ministerial majority must first swallow an old-age pension bill and an income-tax measure. Premier Combes expects to get around to the Pope by next January.

In their prognostications of what is to occur, the French press ushers us into an atmosphere wholly unfamiliar to the less sublime portion of our species. We have to deal with "the rebellion of modern society against Cæsarean and monastic society," and "the principles of 1789," with "organic articles" and "canonical investiture," with "schism" and "the rights of man." Not until they hurl the dead cats of their vituperation are Parisian organs always intelligible to blunt minds. "He has taken the good God by the beard," says the clerically inclined *Liberté* (Paris) of Premier Combes, "and he tells him of his deed while theeing and thouing him: 'If thou art really as strong as is pretended, why dost thou let thy religious orders be struck? What hast thou done with thy thunder?'" "No more Catholic protectorate," exclaims the anticlerical *Action* (Paris), "no more clerical missions, no more French fleets at the service of the Sacred Heart—this is all we ask. We shall have it soon." "A renegade in religion and in politics, Combes is a double traitor," asserts the *Libre Parole* (Paris), a champion of the clergy, while the brilliant and erratic *Autorité* (Paris) suspects that "he will have to go whither he is led, and that is precisely what his mad infatuation does not perceive." The Paris *Temps*, which desires separation of church and state postponed until after the next parliamentary elections, complains that Premier Combes is "posing" like a conqueror already. "He pretends that he has saved the republic and pulverized reaction. . . . Why does he invite us to new combats? Either the battle has not been so completely won as M. Combes affirms, or the moment has come to lay down arms." But the anticlerical *Radical* (Paris) is delighted with the Premier who has, it thinks, "won the people," altho the no less anticlerical *Lanterne* (Paris) renews its old complaint that he is "too slow" in suppressing the clergy. The Socialist *Humanité* (Paris), proud of its own anticlericalism, pleads that M. Combes be given time.

These several expressions of opinion were inspired by a recent speech in which the Premier declared himself a partisan of separation of church and state. The announcement occasioned some surprise, for M. Combes was suspected of cherishing a secret reluctance to sever official connection between church and state. French press opinion has taken most note of this portion of the Premier's speech:

"It is evident that the only way remaining open to the two powers in conflict is the way open to ill-assorted married couples—divorce, and, preferably, divorce by mutual consent. I do not add—note it—because of incompatibility of temper. There is involved a thing far otherwise serious and grave. There is involved a radical incompatibility of principles.

"I believe sincerely that the Republican party, at last fully enlightened by the experience of the past two years, will accept without repugnance the thought of divorce. I believe also—let me say, rather, I am sure—it will accept this not in a feeling of hostility to Christian consciences, but in sentiments of social peace and of religious liberty. It is, too, under the influence of the same sentiment that the Chamber will approach the question of separation of church and state, already studied with much care by one of the commissions whose labors, happily inspired by a sincere



BISHOP DUBILLARD OF QUIMPER.

After a separation of church and state in France, he says in the *Paris Figaro*, Roman Catholics will be less numerous but stronger.



BISHOP PELACOT OF TROYES.

He thinks the consequences of separation of church and state would be "ruinous for the church of France and for the country itself."



ARCHBISHOP LECOT OF BORDEAUX.

Rumors to the effect that he has "Gallican tendencies"—meaning a leaning to a national French church—are pronounced calumnies by his friends.



ARCHBISHOP FUZET OF ROUEN.

His name has been connected with the cause of that "Americanism" which a papal encyclical has denounced.



ARCHBISHOP PERRAUD OF AUTUN.

He has attained the highest official literary distinction open to a Frenchman—membership in the French Academy.

OFFICIALS OF CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

desire for conciliation, will serve as the basis of a discussion likewise conciliating and sincere.

"It is important that the Republicans give evidence in this debate of a largeness of ideas and of a good-will to individuals that will disarm suspicions and render acceptable the transition from the present state of things to the state of things in the future. Whether we have to do with buildings devoted to worship, or with pensions to be allotted to the present holders of posts under the Concordat, there is no reasonable concession, no sacrifice in conformity with justice that I, for my part, am not disposed to advise, in order that the separation of church and state may inaugurate a new and lasting era of social peace, by guaranteeing to religious communions real liberty under the undisputed sovereignty of the state.

"We had supposed, upon the faith of haughty declarations formulated, in the name of the church, by organs supposed to be authorized, that the religious power, far from being repugnant to separation, asked nothing better than to recover its independence by means of legislation assuring it the free exercise of its worship. It seems that we were mistaken. For we are warned that Catholic doctrine rejects every system of reciprocal liberty in the relations between church and state, and in support of this thesis has been invoked the famous encyclical of Pius IX., the *Syllabus*."

But the official organ of the Vatican, the *Osservatore Romano*, which is said to publish no expressions of opinion without the approval of the Papal Secretary of State, undertakes to set forth Roman Catholic doctrine regarding union of church and state. It says:

"The church is sure that when sanctioning with her authority concordats in matters of discipline she renounces some prerogative. But this is not to be imputed to her as a fault. The empire and the church are destined, by themselves, to live in alliance, distinct but not separate. That is the highly civil and universal formula.

"Where and when the state loses sight of this formula, the church suffers to the extent of this diminution of juridical liberty. And the state assumes—we are speaking of Catholic states—the right to oppress the church. If, instead, it should have been intended, by separation, to become disinterested, the thing would be less injurious and less detestable.

"But since the thesis of separation is in itself contrary to the formula of distinction and of concord, the *Syllabus* renews the condemnation of it, tolerating the church which, by hypothesis only, appeals to separation, in the sense of the disinterestedness of the state, where the latter is non-Catholic or infidel. The church does

not wish separation in Catholic states."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RUSSIA'S CONCESSION REGARDING CONTRABAND.

THE influence of sea power upon the dictionary, when the meaning of a word has to be ascertained finally, must, in the opinion of important London dailies, be regarded as decisive. All the lexicographers in the world, they fear, could not have proved to Russia that Mr. Hay and Mr. Balfour have the weight of authority on their side when they undertake to say what contraband means. But the size of England's fleet sufficed for the etymological emergency and the bright lexicon of neutrality is revised. St. Petersburg agrees to view foodstuffs (not fuel) as conditionally contraband in character, while Russian naval officers and Russian prize courts will substitute new definitions for some that have worn out. "Let us remember," urges the *London Mail*, "that Great Britain, as the possessor of the greatest navy in the world, can at any moment settle, and settle definitely, such questions as have arisen." "To admit the Russian contention would be to surrender a bulwark of national safety," thinks the *Manchester Guardian*. "It is a question of even life and death to us in time of war." The *London Standard* refers to the participation of the United States in the process of revising Russian definitions of contraband:

"The protest presented by the British Government against the Russian dealings with neutral vessels has received the indorsement of the United States. The two Powers are acting independently, but on parallel lines. Their views are practically identical—which is not surprising, for common sense must lead all unprejudiced inquirers to the same conclusion. The United States has always stood forward as the vindicator of neutral rights, and it would be strange if it were now inclined to admit pretensions which it has consistently repudiated. Both the Anglo-Saxon Powers object to foodstuffs being treated as 'unconditional' contraband. They insist that Russia has no right to seize a cargo of flour on board a British or American ship, simply because it is consigned to a Japanese port. It may, of course, become contraband, like anything else, if it is directly intended for the use of the naval and military forces of the belligerent Government. But we can not permit the Russian captains to assume that any such shipment is contraband because it might possibly, under conceivable

circumstances, be turned to the advantage of the enemy's forces. In practise this is to lay down that nobody shall carry any merchandise of any kind to the coasts of Japan, except by permission of Russia. In effect, it is tantamount to establishing a 'paper blockade,' which is one of the things forbidden by all the authorities on international law. What is of more importance, for the moment, is that this arrogant claim to interfere with the commerce of the world is not even enforced with impartial justice. Matters are so arranged that it presses with particular severity upon British shipowners. Our Government contend that this wholesale extension of the doctrine of contraband is unwarranted and must be abandoned. They also urge that the destruction of a neutral ship is absolutely illegitimate, whether the suspicions against her be reasonably founded or not. It is not known whether the Russian Government concedes this point in principle; but we hope that Mr. Balfour is correctly informed when he says that the outrages will not be repeated during the present war. Public opinion in this country, it must be said at once, will not tolerate any further aggression of this kind. On the contraband question, it is suggested from St. Petersburg that the Anglo-Saxon contention will be provisionally admitted, and that the Russians will henceforward abstain from making prize of cargoes of food in neutral bottoms.

"This is satisfactory, so far as it goes, but we should like to have some proof that the Russian officers have really received orders to desist from their vexatious patrolling operations. At present such evidence is conspicuously lacking. While the diplomats are engaged in presenting and considering notes the nuisance goes on."

REVOLUTION AND THE STABILITY OF THE CZAR'S THRONE.

AMONG the European publications which are presumed to express reliable and well-founded views regarding the affairs of Russia must be included the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, the Paris *Temps*, and the London *Spectator*. The German official daily has every facility for obtaining first-hand information. The Paris official daily, as a champion of the Dual Alliance, is partial to St. Petersburg, but partial to truth as well. The London weekly, favorable to an Anglo-Russian understanding, has long made a special study of the empire of the Czar. Now these three authorities can not persuade themselves that there is probability of a revolution in Russia. The thing is possible, and *The Spectator* readily admits the existence of potent forces of discontent; but that the Czar's throne is in danger, or that there is any likelihood of such a series of events as ushered in the French Revolution it can not admit.

Yet there is a wealth of evidence on the other side. London's leading financial weeklies are seldom exciting and almost never sensational; but just now, when they discuss the affairs of Russia, they contrive to be both. *The Economist*, regarded as the organ of a powerful group in the financial world of London, and in touch with certain vested interests that deplored the fall of M. de Witte as Russian Minister of Finance, asserts that if Kuropatkin's army had actually met its Sedan at Liao-Yang, Russia would have been "perilously near a tremendous domestic catastrophe":

"If it reaches Harbin and Mukden, and spends the winter there in inaction, the suspense and strain will only intensify the revulsion of feeling which must come soon—tho, apparently, it has not come yet—among the Russian public.

"What the effect of that revulsion may be on the fabric of Russian autocracy and Russian society it is not easy to conjecture. The troubles of Russia in her European territory are hardly less serious than the threatened loss of an army, and the shattering of all the glorious plans of economic expansion and Far Eastern dominion which her statesmen have so laboriously built up. The murder of M. de Plehve is clearly not an act of isolated vengeance, but a deliberate move in the revolutionary game. For the moment it seems to have strengthened the tendency to repression. On the other hand, the terrorists are becoming more active, and they are probably much more numerous now than in 1880 or 1881.

Then they were got rid of, not by intimidation, but most probably by simple extermination. Now they have more ample recruiting-grounds, both because the country is in a much worse condition and because the desperate element is increased, not merely by the spread of revolutionary doctrine among the factory workers and the peasantry, but by the sufferings, since 1881, of the Finnish nation and the Poles and Jews. Behind the revolutionaries is a quarter of a century of constantly increasing misery, before them a prospect of agricultural and industrial disaster. The industrial structure exhibits, in an aggravated form, the worst evils of the English factory system in the early nineteenth century, and it is not a growth, but an artificial structure, prematurely run up, and now tending to break down. The agricultural outlook is more menacing than ever. The situation in the black earth region is probably little better than it was during the disturbances two years ago, and is not likely to improve. According to a correspondent of *The Daily Chronicle*, who has excellent sources of information, large parts of the empire are threatened with famine. The movement of troops and war material has so paralyzed the ordinary railway traffic that the crops can not get to market, and the growing butter industry of Siberia is likely to be temporarily ruined. The industries of the country are similarly feeling the effect of the paralysis of traffic, and of the straitened resources of the public and the Government. The latter can do nothing, even to relieve famine. On the impression created by all these domestic troubles comes the news of a total failure in the Far East. There may be a huge disaster at once, or there may be prolonged suspense; but with nothing but disaster to break it what will be the effect on the Russians at home?"

Another important financial organ which has paid great attention to the economic condition of Russia, the London *Statist*, declares that "before very long there must be either reform or revolution," and it fears that bad as conditions now are they are growing worse. Even the well-informed correspondent of the London *News*, whose friendliness to Russia has been alleged to bias his judgment, declares that the Czar would have gone to the front some weeks ago were it not that domestic complications are keeping him in Europe. The recent article in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) on "The Coming Revolution in Russia," from the pen of the well-informed Mr. Carl Joubert, echoes many current prophecies that "an upheaval of the present conditions of affairs in the empire of the Czar is nearer than is generally anticipated." At the same time the facts upon which opinions have to be based are themselves in dispute. The London *News* reports bounteous crops, while the London *Chronicle* reports impending famine. Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., writes to the London *Times* that he photographed a mountain of gold coin in the imperial treasury at St. Petersburg, while the London *Mail* and a writer in *The National Review* (London) give us to understand that that treasury is empty. The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* admits the difficulty of forming sound conclusions in view of the conflict of evidence, but it prints a study of the subject from one for whose capacity to instruct us it vouches. This authority declares that in Russia "the danger of revolution is still less than it is in Germany," and after revealing much intimate knowledge of the theoretical and practical side of Russian institutions, he adds:

"Wherever, therefore, we look, we can not discover the dark quarter whence an inner storm might gather over Russia. It is likely that the terrorists will yet undertake various attempts to murder and will successfully carry out some of them, without, however, thus attaining their ends. On the contrary they will all, after a few years, be arrested and forced to linger for years in prison until they find successors. In the same way the Social Democratic agitation, in the course of half a century, will perhaps carry matters so far that Russia will internally be in such a turmoil as was Germany in the sixties before the introduction of the abominable universal suffrage in its present form and the other dubious 'liberties.' Any one who has followed Germany's internal development will concede that from this to a revolution is still a very great step. But will and must everything in Russia remain as of old? That we do not believe."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

AN AMPHORA OF FALERNIAN.

THE VILLA CLAUDIA. By John Ames Mitchell. Cloth, 360 pp. Price, \$1.50. Life Publishing Company, New York.

IF QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS, most human and most classic of bards, should see to what use the editor of a New York "funny" paper had put an amphora of that rare old Falernian of which he was the lyric apostle, his genial old shade would give a mellow laugh. This old amphora of Falernian, "laid down" by Horace at a villa in Tibur, near his Sabine Farm, was discovered by occupants of the Villa Claudia nineteen hundred years later, and its flavor wrought in a few moments the effect of a lifetime's dalliance with the cup that cheers and inebrates.

Mr. Mitchell runs to a spooky mysticism in his tales. There is a smell of Hawthorne to this romance of an Italian Villa, and a good dash of Poe's grisly horribleness. But it is beautifully mixed with American humor, and there is a cheering, wholesome, New England love affair carried on in that exquisite Tivoli, which is a stratum or two above the ancient Tibur, with its "*praecepit Anio*," and *uda Mobilibus pomaria rivis*."

"The Villa Claudia" is haunted. Its former owner, Alessandro di Forli, on one occasion when the Villa was full of guests, magnanimously occupied a chamber which had a bad reputation. From that moment he disappeared and was never heard of. Then Signor Capodilista, the stepfather of Betty Farnham, slept in the room one night, and was found dead in the morning, without any mark of violence on him, but a weak, almost foolish look to his face. The doctor's post-mortem discovered a most unnatural change in his body; for altho

natural change in his body; for altho



JOHN AMES MITCHELL.

he had been a vigorous, healthy man, his tissues were wasted and there was a sort of general physical decay, as of old age or long, dissolute living.

Now that is mysterious enough to excite anybody, and after-events are even more exciting and momentous. Mr. Mitchell is agreeably clever in hatching things of this sort. But with the uncanniness there is the charming love-story, alone worth the price of admission.

"The Villa Claudia" is more than equal to "Ames Judd," or "The Pines of Lory." One might question the extraordinary power accumulated by Horace's amphora, which discounts a Leyden jar for effect; but nobody will wish to question it, in view of the results he draws therefrom.

AN UNPROFITABLE QUEST.

THE SEEKER. By Harry Leon Wilson. Cloth, 341 pp. Price, \$1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE "Seeker" is one who is striving to attain Truth. The quest of Truth is what the story is about, but it is unsatisfactory in substance and less worthy in the execution than Mr. Wilson's former books, "The Spender" and "The Lions of the North." It is written as by one who has suffered from wounds due to claims and actions allegedly the outcome of Religion. There is an under-current of injured repudiation. "The Seeker" after the ultimate Truth is guided on his course by sign-posts which Mr. Wilson provides. It is a "personally conducted" tour. He creates his characters to further his own views as a modiste clothes the forms in her window to represent the "styles" of the day.

A gentleman who is a conscientious but hide-bound Presbyterian of the old "Blue" brand has two grandsons—Bernal and Allan Linford, sons of his daughter, who recklessly married a man of artistic temperament, flashy manners, and a thin streak of pure gold in him. The marriage was intemperate, but Mrs. Linford's allegiance to her husband was steadfastly loyal. On her death the young boys are committed to their wealthy grandparent's care, and it is the dream of his life that they may become Presbyterian ministers as terribly orthodox as himself. Bernal is an idealist. Allan is a smooth, crafty little youth and develops along these lines into a fashionable Episcopalian rector, with great skill in adapting the Gospel to the needs of the rich and the worldly.

Bernal is too human and ideal to cleave to the harsh dogmas of Presbyterianism. He has been brought up on Hell, and the torments of those who are not righteous are fed to his tender soul with unsparing insistence on harrowing details. He goes to Yale and revolts from the whole Presbyterian creed and from orthodox Christianity in general. It gives him brain fever, and when he is cured he forsakes his grandfather's roof after a conscientious exposure of his inability to accept his

views. He ultimately arrives at a general altruism and the feeling that Man must create his own God, one of whom he will not be ashamed. If any one soul is lost, the equilibrium of all mankind would be destroyed, he argues, as it would be impossible for any one to be happy who knew that any one else was in endless suffering. The creed that Bernal evolves is necessarily hazy and indefinite, and is built more on negotiations than on positive tenets, with more of desire than of logic in it.

The story is subordinate to this religious element, and one feels not only that it suffers because of this partisan attitude in the author, but that he does not make out a very coherent case of anything. Bernal is not a flesh-and-blood character, and the contemptible time-serving and coldly hypocritical Allan is ardently built up as a disagreeable type without ringing true even as that. The ultimate outcome is unsatisfactory. Nance Crealock, a child friend of both the Linford boys, marries Allan when she grows up, tho she is in love with the idealizing Bernal. Finally she forsakes her husband, a heart-sickened woman; but there is no intimation that she and Bernal are ever united. Mr. Wilson is too engrossed in his cause to give proper attention to his "story-interest."

A book of this kind is not much of a pleasure and this kind of "Seeker" is scant aid or encouragement to others who are hungry to know the truth. Bernal is honest and serious enough to get somewhere; but he only lands in an ineffectual and nebulous ideality. Allan "goes over to Rome," which is inconsistent in him, for he has made religion an aid to his worldly advancement.

It is a made book and has the faults of its kind.

PSYCHIC PHENOMENA.

THE WIDOW'S MITE AND OTHER PSYCHIC PHENOMENA. By Isaac K. Funk. Cloth, 538 pp. Price, \$2.00 net; by mail, \$2.17. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

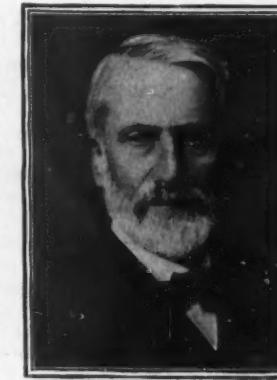
HERE is a serious message for those who are in a measure prepared for it. It is perfectly safe to affirm that the study of "psychic phenomena" has at last vindicated its right to a hearing among thoughtful men. The first 150 pages of this book are devoted to what might be called the Apologia. The critic might suggest that this part of the book would profit by condensation and more orderly arrangement. We find here, however, a frank and full statement of the standing objections of the fearful and unbelieving. There is no flinching, no evasion. The author, who is evidently more than half convinced, yet meets the objector squarely, manfully, with the demand which is worthy of its origin and ages of endorsement by the world's bravest souls—"Come let us reason together." This apology should be carefully read by all ministers and religious teachers, who as a class stoutly resist everything suggestive of spiritualism, altho the Bible is full of "psychic phenomena."

Dr. Funk proceeds on the presumption that a race of immortal creatures pouring by millions daily into the unseen world will surely show some signs characteristic of their nature. "Intimations of immortality" ought to be one of the commonplaces of Christian belief. Why should it be thought a thing incredible that some, quicker of vision than their fellows, should cry Land! land! while yet the country that "is very far off" lies like a cloud on the horizon? Why is it not equally credible that those who have gone before should be watching for our coming and wave signals from the distant shore? Holding this point of view, the author constantly insists that the phenomena of Spiritualism ought to be patiently studied and its principles practised until the subtle laws involved are more thoroughly explored and their operation more broadly and seriously applied. If our right arm were as persistently denied and disused as our psychic powers it would speedily become atrophied.

The reader of this book may consider himself at the end well up to date on the subject, for the author leads patiently and courageously into all the byways and retreats of the study, giving us a thesaurus of just the things which one interested wants to know, but which are so widely scattered and so difficult of access that the layman is left in a haze of things half revealed and half concealed. Many of the incidents



HARRY LEON WILSON.



ISAAC K. FUNK.

are quite staggering to common belief. Wireless telegraphy is used frequently as an illustration. That one little instrument can set the whole hemisphere of ether in vibration, and that another little instrument on a ship drifting in mid-ocean can detect and translate that particular vibration out of the millions traversing the infinite void is a feat quite as remote and inconceivable to reason or imagination as any of the wonders detailed in this book.

Not the least valuable part of this book is the Appendix, in which the leading psychologists of this and other countries give their judgment on the incident of the "Widow's Mite." The courtesy, the seriousness, the thoroughness of most of these replies indicate how the subject of psychical research is commanding the attention of thoughtful men.

A STORY OF STRANGELY INTERMINGLED REINCARNATIONS.

THE FLAME GATHERERS. By Margaret Horton Potter. Cloth, 417 pp. Price, \$1.50. The Macmillan Company.

THE scenes here are laid in India during that period when Brahmanism had conquered but not yet succeeded in wholly wiping out the faith and habits of thought implanted there by Gautama, the Buddha. This queerly woven tale is built upon a love which sprang up and rooted itself deeply in the hearts of the wife of a ruling dignitary and a noble youth whom he held as slave. To expiate their sin, their joint souls were after death reincarnated in the body of a man whose self-abnegation finally worked out their redemption. The whole trend of the tale is permeated with that tone of tolerance which pervades all literature that looks upon what we have been taught to regard as sin as Karma—the working out of destiny growing out of personal action, wilful or temperamental.

It is a strange, weird tale, hardly pleasant, far from satisfying, yet not altogether unwholesome. It will interest readers of a certain speculative turn of mind who enjoy a dip into realms vague and mysterious enough to let imagination roam as it will.

A NATIONAL EPIC OF EXPLORATION.

THE TRAIL OF LEWIS AND CLARK, 1804-1904. By Olin D. Wheeler, Member of the Minnesota Historical Society. Illustrated. Cloth, 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 377, 419. Price, \$6.00; by mail, \$6.40. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

AS we turn these pages we are impressed with the conscience and the diligence enlisted in their production. All the more important or interesting places on the trail of Lewis and Clark have been visited, and the changes which a century has wrought in the region those true pathfinders in the Northwest were the first to traverse are noticed. "In the narrative proper," we are assured, it has been the author's aim to recount the great epic story of Lewis and Clark, and to supplement this with such material, drawn from later explorers, as may serve to illustrate or accentuate the achievements of the original pathfinders; then, "to interpret, criticize, and amplify such parts of the original narrative as the studies and explorations of the writer, one hundred years later, seemed to render advisable,"—thus connecting the exploration with the present time; and finally to show, without undue prominence, the agency of the locomotive and the steamboat in developing the vast region that Lewis and Clark disclosed.

Early in 1803 Napoleon had seen that a conflict with England was imminent, and that in such a struggle the province of Louisiana would be a burden—a source of trouble with the United States, and a point of danger from England. At a conference in the Tuilleries he had said, "to emancipate nations from the commercial tyranny of England, it is necessary to balance her influence by a maritime Power that may, one day, become her rival. That Power is the United States."

And again, to Marbois and Decrès he said: "They shall not have the Mississippi, which they covet. The conquest of Louisiana would be easy, if they only took the trouble to make a descent there. I have not a moment to lose in putting it out of their reach. . . . If I had been in their place, I would not have waited." The Americans had asked of him only one town; he virtually gave them the whole colony, without any reservation—565,166,080 acres, for something less than three cents an acre!—an area vaster than Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, Portugal, and Italy thrown into one. It was not until after Lewis and Clark returned to civilization that the fur-traders and adventurers began to unfold their border tales of the marvelous land which Napoleon had insisted must be added to our national domain.

In projecting and instructing the expedition, there was evidently "a deliberate attempt, on the part of the President and Congress, to de-

ceive and mislead,"—not England only, but the American people as well; the real animus and purpose of the expedition were to be masked under the specious title of a "literary pursuit." Jefferson, writing to Lewis on April 27, 1803, uses these words (the spelling is his): "The idea that you are going to explore the Mississippi has been generally given out; it satisfies public curiosity and masks sufficiently the real destination." But the great expedition was not "an inevitable sequence to the Louisiana purchase," as has been commonly supposed; it had been a favorite project with Jefferson for many years. Preparations for the exploration had been completed and Captain Lewis had started for St. Louis before Jefferson knew that Louisiana had been purchased.

The Lewis and Clark expedition was the precursor of the railway, which, in the last half-century, has transformed the West and Northwest; and the present active expansion of our Oriental commerce, rendered possible by the railway, emphasizes the importance of the achievements of the explorers. Theodore Roosevelt, in "The Winning of the West," has said tersely and truly of Lewis and Clark: "They were men with no pretensions to scientific learning, but they were singularly close and accurate observers." Plain, simple, truthful, rugged, and unadorned, "their story remains the best example of what such a narrative should be."

Says Major Crittenden, "This celebrated performance stands incomparably the most perfect achievement of its kind in the history of the world"—which is to force comparisons with the explorations of Livingstone and Stanley through Africa, and with the many Arctic expeditions of later years. The descent and exploration of the Colorado River of the West, by Powell, may, in its daring conception and intrepid execution, be classed in the same category.

Commenting upon the studious gravity displayed by the explorers in their councils with the Indians, Mr. Wheeler remarks that while it was natural that these conferences should have assumed, outwardly at least, a serious tone, nevertheless it is clear that they were practically barren of results. "The Great Father was then an unknown and unimportant personage to the aborigine; and it can not with truth be said that he has ever done much to command himself to the love and trust of his copper-colored children." Until very recent years, the improvement of the Indian has been in spite of his Great Father's interest in him.

SOCIOLOGY WITH A DISTINCT MISSION.

HUMAN WORK. By Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Cloth, 389 pp. Price, \$1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MISS GILMAN is a sociologist, with a difference. She has a style of her own, vivacious, at times brilliant, always fearless, and she is a lover of truth for its own sake, as she sees it. Her optimism is constitutional no less than the result of thought. The dignity of labor amounts with her almost to a religion. Her social instinct is comprehensive to the degree of believing that man gravitates to labor less through a desire for personal gain than through his instinct as a unit working toward the good of the race.

The point of view in these essays has a seeming freshness because of the author's desire to bring them down to the needs of the concrete and personal, to make philosophic thought and large outlook upon the world's needs center about the home and the day's work, and to make larger altruistic hopes work from thence outward. The book ought to prove helpful even to those whose lives are confined to so-called small duties.

In her "Reminiscences of Edgar Allan Poe," published in the *New York Independent*, Mrs. Susan A. Weiss says: "I once on a quiet, drizzling summer day had an hour's talk with Mr. Poe in our own parlor about 'The Raven,' when he said: 'Do you know that "The Raven" was originally not a raven at all, but an owl?' I hardly noticed then what, if I had been older, would have so much interested me. I only asked why he had made the change. To which he replied, 'For the sake of the *nevermore*.' I afterward mentioned the circumstance to Dr. Holland (editor of *Scribner's*), who said that he had heard something of the kind but did not credit it. . . . But in reading the poem one comes upon words and expressions which irresistibly remind us of the owl, the bird of wisdom—Minerva's bird, which 'perched upon the bust of Pallas'—more appropriate to an owl than a raven:

Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into smiling.

By the grave and stern decorum of the countenance it wore, etc., etc.

Moreover, owls are night-birds and, as is well known, are attracted to lighted windows at night, which doesn't apply to ravens.

And its eyes have all the seeming of a demon that is dreaming
is decidedly owlish."



MARGARET HORTON POTTER.



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"The President."—Alfred Henry Lewis. (A. S. Barnes & Co., \$1.50.)

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"Historic Highways of America."—Archer Butler Hulbert. Vol. XIII. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland.)

"Germany."—Wolf von Shierbrand. (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1 net.)

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CURRENT POETRY.

Love Sang to Me.

By JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY.

Love sang to me. And I went down the stair,
And out into the darkness and the dew;
And bowed myself unto the little grass,
And the blind herbs, and the unshapen dust
Of earth without a face. So let me be.

For as I hear, the singing makes of me
My own desire, and momently I grow.
Yea, all the while with hands of melody,
The singing makes me out of what I was,
Even as a potter shaping Eden clay.

Ever he sings, and saith in words that sing,
"Beloved, thus art thou; and even so,
Lovely art thou, Beloved!"—Even so,
As the Sea weaves her path before the light,
I hear, I hear, and I am glorified.

Love sang to me, and I am glorified
Because of some commandment in the stars,
And I shall grow in favor and in shining,
Till at the last I am all-beautiful;
Beautiful, for the day Love sings no more.

—From Harper's Magazine.

The Cry of the Old House.

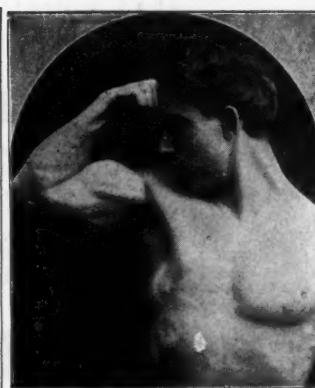
By LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE.

Come back!
My little lads, come back!
My little maids, with starched frocks:
My lads, my maids, come back!
The poplar-trees are black
Against the keen, lone, throbbing sky;
The tang of the old box
Tills the clear dusk from wall to wall,
And the dews fall.
Come back!
I watch, I cry:
Leave the rude wharf, the mart;
Come back!
Else shall I break my heart.

Am I forgot;
My days as they were not?—
The warm, sweet, crooning tunes;
The Sunday afternoons,
Wrought but for you;
The larkspurs growing tall,
You wreathed in pink and blue,
Within your prayer-books small;
The cupboards carved both in and out,
With curious, prickly vine,
And smelling far and fine;
The pictures in a row,
Of folk you did not know;
The toys, the games, the shrill, gay rout;
The lanterns, that at hour for bed,
A charmed, but homely red,
Went flickering from shed to shed;
The fagots crumbling, spicy, good,
Brought in from the great wood;
The Dark that held you all about;
The Wind that would not go?—
Come back, my women and my men,
And take them all again!

Not yet, not yet,
Can you forget—
For you that are a man,
You battle not or reap, you dream nor plan;
And you so gray of look,
You can not pluck a rose, or read a book,
Do aught for faith, or fame, or tears,
But I am there with all my years.
Oh, one and all,
When at the evenfall,
Your slim girls sing out on the stair,
Lo, I am there!
When blow the cherry boughs so fair
Athwart your slender town yards far away,
Lo, all at once you have no word to say;
For at your throat a sharp, strange thing
An old house set in an old spring!

Come back!
Come up the still, accustomed, wistful lands,
The poplar-haunted lands.



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For I shall know,
And light the candles tall,
Set wine and loaf a-row.
Come back!
Unlatch the door,
And fall upon my heart once more.
For I shall comfort you, oh lad;
Oh daughter, I shall make you wholly glad!
The wreck, the wrong,
The unavailing throng,
The sting, the smart,
Shall be as they were not,
Forgot, forgot!
Come back,
And fall upon my heart!

—From *The Atlantic Monthly*.

Strange Lands.

By CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.

Of all strange lands whose luring charms we own,
Full of new knowledge and wide wonder sweet,
None is more darkly, utterly unknown
Than the long-trodden fields beneath our feet.
Of all strange powers wherewith the soul holds sway,
Is none more starkly marvelous than this:
Itself can push its dearest faiths away
For one strong moment—and behold what is!

—From *The Cosmopolitan*.

Guy Wetmore Carryl.

(Died April 1, 1904.)

By Carolyn Wells.

Yes, the gods loved him. In his one brief hour
They gave him all fair gifts within their power.
Yet oh, the pity of it! Would that they
Had paused ere they bestowed their final dower.

—From *The Reader Magazine*.

PERSONALS.

Poets' Opinions of Each Other. — A good story about Browning and Tennyson is to be found in the interesting diary of the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff. Says *Harper's Weekly*:

Browning referred readily to the charge of obscurity in his poetry. "He once told me," says Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, "after repeating a story Wordsworth had told him illustrating his own strange want of humor and wit, that Wordsworth, after all, was unjust to himself, for that on hearing of Browning's engagement to Miss Barrett he had said: 'Well, I suppose they understand each other; altho nobody understands them!'"

Tennyson's opinion of Browning (and, incidentally, of himself) is shown in his remark that " Browning is devoted to music, and knows a great deal about it; but there is no music in his verse. I know nothing about music, and don't care for it in the least, but my verse is full of music."

In reading Milton's "Lycidas" aloud, says Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, Tennyson would stop at the line,

And oh! ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth,
with the comment that this was "the only bad line
Milton ever wrote."

Raisuli, a Master of Legerdemain. — Raisuli, the Moorish bandit, who has achieved world-wide fame by kidnapping Mr. Perdicaris and his English son-in-law, and holding them for ransom, is an unusually clever ex-official of the Moorish Sultan. He spent some years in Algeria, says the Washington

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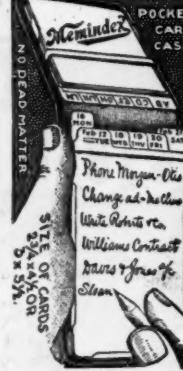
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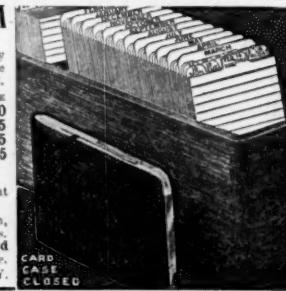
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Post, where he acquired a knowledge of legerdemain, which has given him an immense influence over his followers, who regard him as possessed of supernatural powers. Says *The Post*:

Dozens of stories could be told how, by tricks of conjuring, this man has impressed his adherents with the conviction that his life is charmed, and that he is under the special protection of Allah. As an instance of his cleverness in these tricks I need merely relate the following well-authenticated tale. It seems that some time ago he was warned that the death of some of his followers was causing great dissatisfaction among his adherents, who believed that they should share his immunity from harm. Accordingly, in the privacy of his own praying-tent, he dug a deep grave, and buried his only confidant and devoted confederate, with a bamboo in his mouth, communicating with the outer air. Then he received a deputation of the disaffected:

"You complain that followers of mine have been slain," he exclaimed. "That is your ignorance of their real state. Listen! You shall speak with one of them, with Absalam Riffi, whom you saw shot but yesterday. Speak! Ho! Absalam Riffi," and from out of the earth a voice assured the half-terrified and wholly reverent Moors that the speaker then occupied a most sumptuous pavilion in Paradise, the adored and petted of legions of houris, a position which, could his adherents but picture it to themselves, they would forthwith strive to attain by the simple means of meeting death in their lord's service.

When the voice ceased Raisuli exclaimed: "This spot is now sacred," as he placed his foot over the bamboo end, through which his buried confederate drew breath, "We will straightway erect a shrine upon it," and with that he instructed every member of the now trebly devoted men composing the deputation to go forthwith and to each fetch a great stone with which a cairn was raised preparatory to building the shrine.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

September 20.—Two important forts are reported to have been captured in an assault on Port Arthur. General Kuroki's army, it is announced in St. Petersburg, has crossed the Hun River, and the remainder of Oyama's forces are moving on Mukden. Four battle-ships, said to have been bought by Russia from Argentine, are reported to have arrived at Libau.

September 21.—Indications are that General Kuroptkin will defend Mukden against the Japanese advance. Oyama's armies are moving slowly, his apparent intention being to force the evacuation of the town by a wide-turning movement on the East. The prediction is made in Tokyo that Port Arthur will be captured within two weeks.

September 22.—Oyama continues his advance toward Mukden; the next great battle is expected to take place at Fushan, about thirty miles east of Mukden. The Japanese are reported to have taken another fort westward of Itzeshan, near Port Arthur. The Spanish Government refuses to permit the Russian cruiser *Terek* to take on coal, or stores at the Canary Islands or to effect repairs. Repairs to the injured Russian warships at Vladivostok are completed; the need of sending every available warship to the Far East is urged at St. Petersburg by Vice-Admiral Skrydloff's chief of staff.

September 23.—A Japanese detachment defeats a Russian force at Tie-Ling, sixty miles northeast of Liao-Yang.

September 24.—The Japanese advance on Mukden proceeds slowly. General Orloff, who is believed to have caused the evacuation of Liao-Yang, will, it is said, be detached from the Manchurian Army.

September 25.—The Czar places General Gripenberg in command of the Second Manchurian Army, which will soon be sent to the front. A despatch from Irkutsk states that the railroad around Lake Baikal has been opened for traffic. Reports from Chefu confirm earlier assertions that the Japanese have captured several minor forts north of Port Arthur. Frigid weather prevails in Manchuria.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 20.—Russia instructs her ambassador at London to protest against the Anglo-Tibetan treaty, by which, it is claimed, a virtual protectorate is established.

September 21.—Peter Karageorgovitch is crowned King of Servia at an impressive service in the Belgrade Cathedral.

It is reported from Montevideo that terms of peace

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had been accepted by the insurgent forces in Uruguay.

Russia is said to be alarmed over the growing unrest among Buddhists of Central Asia.

September 23.—Mount Vesuvius discharges an immense stream of lava accompanied by columns of red-hot ashes, the eruption being the most spectacular known for years.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

September 20.—New Jersey Republicans nominate Edward C. Stokes for governor, and John McLane is nominated for governor by the Republicans of Connecticut.

September 21.—New York Democrats nominate Judge D-Cady Herrick, of Albany, for governor.

September 22.—Judge Parker again visits New York city to confer with Democratic leaders.

September 25.—Judge Alton B. Parker's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for President is made public. The Judge opposes imperialism, favors tariff revision, Philippine independence, and economy in government expenditure.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 19.—Figures from the Pension Bureau show that the cost to the Government of the recent old-age pension order will be only about \$30,000 a month.

September 20.—Major-General Corbin recommends the restoration of the canteen at army posts, and the regulation of marriages of army officers. Minister Squiers, at Havana, sends to the State Department a discouraging report on American trade with Cuba.

September 22.—President Roosevelt returns to Washington from Oyster Bay.

September 24.—President Roosevelt announces to the delegates of the interparliamentary union that he would soon invite the nations of the world to hold a second peace congress at The Hague.

Sixty-six persons are killed and about 120 injured in a head-on collision on the Southern Railway, near Knoxville, Tenn.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

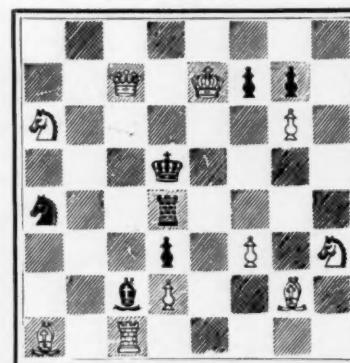
Problem 985.

By P. F. BLAKE.

Second Special Prize *Sydney Morning Herald*.

(Compare this with No. 960.)

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.
8; 2 Q 1 K p 1; S 5 P 1; 3 k 4; S 2 r 4; 3 p 1 P 1;
2 b P 2 B 1; B 1 R 5.

White mates in two moves.

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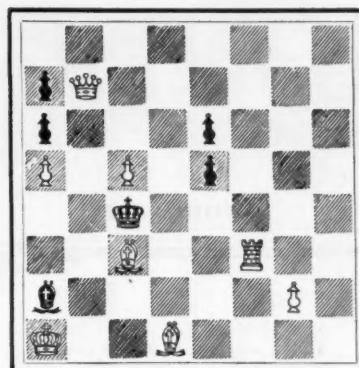
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Problem 986.

By B. G. LAWS,

Problem-Editor of *The British Chess-Magazine*.
(One of the problems in the solving-competition of the First Congress of the British Chess-Federation, in Hastings.)

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; p Q 6; p 3 P 3; P 1 P 1 P 3; 2 k 5; 2 B 2 R 2
5 P 1; K 2 B 4.

White mates in four moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 975. Key-move: B—K 4.

No. 976.

Kt—B 4	Kt—Q 3	R—R 4, mate
1. Kt P x R	2. P x Kt	3. —————
.....	B—Kt 2, mate
2. Other	3. —————	
1. K P x R	2. Kt—Q 3	B—Kt 2, mate
.....	3. —————	
2. Any	3. —————	
1. B—K 3	2. R—B 2	R x K P, mate
.....	3. —————	
2. R x R	3. —————	
1. B—K 3	2. R—Q 3	R—Q 3, mate
.....	3. —————	
2. B x P	3. —————	
1. K P x R	2. Kt—K 2	Kt—K 2, mate
.....	3. —————	
2. Other	3. —————	
1. Kt—R 3	2. R—R 3	Kt—K 2, mate
.....	3. —————	
2. R x R	3. —————	
1. Kt—R 3	2. R x K P	R x K P, mate
.....	3. —————	
2. Other	3. —————	

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

971: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; M. D. M., New Orleans; J. F. Court, New York City; Dr. E. W. Slusher, Kansas City, Mo.; "Arata," New York City; F. G. Phillips, commerce, Tex.; Z.

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Comments (975): "A model of purity and piquancy"—Dr. J. H. S.; "A fine composition and a worthy prize-winner"—W. R.; "Why not first"—J. G. L.; "A fair construction. A Bishop-solution seems to be always more obvious than a solution by the movement of any other piece"—J. F. C.

976: "A remarkable composition"—M. M.; "The clearing of the Pawns for the *coup de grace* by the Rook is superb"—Dr. J. H. C.; "Not much of a key, and too many duals. Altogether a disappointment"—W. R.; "Cute and cunning"—J. G. L.; "This author's great problem (your No. 953) was accused by the judges of the recent *Norwich Mercury* Turney, as being a mere reproduction of the problem. While the same theme runs through both problems, the setting is entirely different. The artistic pose and wonderful key-move of No. 953 would seem to contain sufficient originality to avoid a collusion. To rule otherwise is to confine problematists to a very narrow field"—R. H. R.; "The key-move is almost obvious, but the variations are admirable"—N. D. W.

B—R 2 will not solve No. 975, Black plays

..... No mate.

1. P—Kt 6

Very many solvers sent Q—K 5 as the key-move of

No. 976. The answer is 1., now if
Kt—R 3

Kt—B 4. No mate.

2. R x Q ch 3.

In addition to those reported, A. V. M., got 970; B. A., 973.

From the Hastings Tournament.

ATKINS BEATS McDONALD.

(This game has special interest from the fact that Dr. McDonald beat Napier the only game the American lost in the two tourneys; Atkins tied with Napier for first place in Hastings Tournament.)

Queen's Gambit Declined.

ATKINS, White	MCDONALD, Black	ATKINS, White	MCDONALD, Black
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	17 P—Q B 4	B—B sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	18 R—Kt 2	Kt—R 5
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	19 R—Kt 3	Kt—B 4 (c)
4 B—Kt 5	Q Kt—Q 2	20 P x Kt	R—Q 7
5 P—K 3	P—B 3	21 Q x P	R x B
6 Kt—B 3	Q—R 4 (a)	22 B—Q 6	P—B 4
7 Kt—Q 2	Kt—K 5	23 Q—K 5 (d)	Q—Q sq
8 B—R 4	Kt—Kt 3	24 B x R	K x B
9 P x P	K P x P	25 P—Q R 3	R—Q 7
10 K Kt x Kt	P x Kt	26 P—Q R 3	K—B 2
21 Q—B 3	B—B 4	27 P—K 4 (e)	R—Q 8
12 B—K 2	B—Q 5	28 R (Kt 3)—R—R	Kt sq
13 Castles	B x Kt	29 R x R	Q—Q 6
14 P x B	Castles	30 R—K sq	P x P
15 Q—R—Kt sq	Q—R—Kt sq (b)	31 R x P	Resigns.

(a) B—Kt 5 is better.

(b) The advanced Pawn is weak, and his intention is apparently to continue with B—B sq and P—K B 4, which is preferable to R—Q sq, etc.

(c) The position is not good enough for this, allowing for the strength of White's B—Q 6.

(d) If Black replies Q x R P; B x R, K x B; R—Q 3 wins.

(e) Opening up the center leaves Black with a hopeless game after loss of the exchange.

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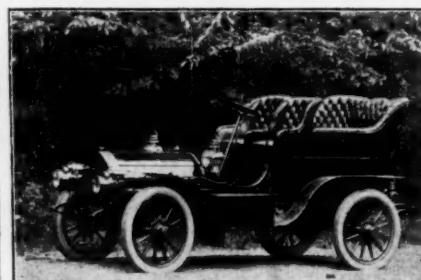
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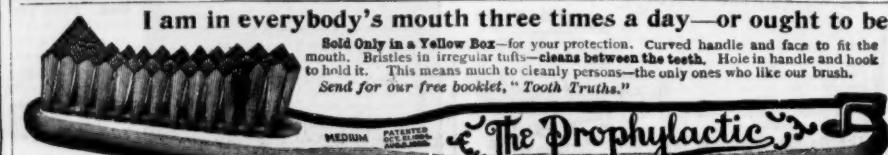
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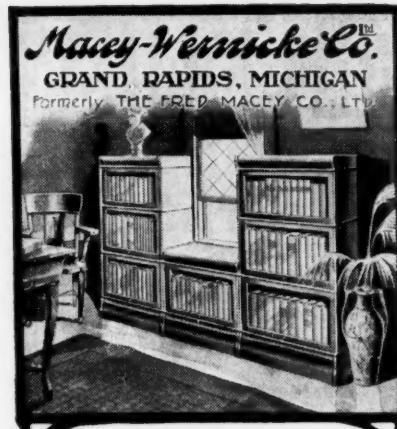


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Ruy Lopez.

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White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	35 R-B 2	R-K 8 (i)
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	36 Kt-B 4	B-R 3
3 B-Kt 5	Kt-Q 5	37 Kt x Q P	P-B 3
4 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	38 Kt-B 4	B x Kt
5 P-Q 3	P-K Kt 3	39 R x B	K-Kt 2
6 Castles	B-Kt 2	40 R-B sq	R-K 7 ch
7 Q-B 3 (a)	Kt-K 2	41 R-B 2	R-K 8
8 B-Q B 4	Castles	42 K-B 3	R-K 2
9 B-Kt 5	P-Q 3	43 R-K 2	R-B 2 ch
10 Q-Kt 3 (b)	K-R sq	44 K-Kt 2	P-B 4
11 B x Kt	Q x B	45 K-R 3	K-Kt 3
12 Kt-Q 2	B-K 3	46 R-K 6 ch	K-Kt 4
13 Q-R-K sq	R-K sq	47 K-K 2	K-B 4
14 P-B 4	Q-Q 2	48 R-K 4	K-Kt 4
15 B-Kt 3 (c)	B x B	49 P-R 3	R-B 3
16 R P x B	P-K B 4	50 R-K 7	P-R 4
17 Q-B 3	P x P	51 R-K 5 ch	K-Kt 3
18 Kt x P	B-R 3 (d)	52 P-Kt 4	P x P
19 P-Kt 3	P-Kt 3	53 P x P	R-B 5
20 R-K 2	P-Q 4	54 K-Kt 3	R-B 8
21 Kt-B 2	R x R	55 R-K 6 ch	K-Kt 4
22 Q x R	R-K sq	56 R x P	R-K 8 ch
23 Q-Q sq	Q-K 3	57 K-B 3	R-B 8 ch
24 Kt-Kt 4 (e)	B-Kt 2	58 K-K 2	R-Q B 8
25 Q-B 3	Q-B 4	59 R-Kt 5	R x P ch
26 Kt-B 2	R-K 6	60 K-B 3	K-B 3
27 K-Kt 2	Q-K 3	61 R x P	K-K 3
28 Kt-R 3	R-K 7 ch	62 R-Kt 5	R-Q 7
29 Kt-R 3	R-K 8 (g)	63 K-K 4 (k)	R-K 7 ch
30 R-B 2	R-K 8	64 K-B 4	R x P (l)
31 P-B 5 (h)	Q-K 4	65 R x P	R x P
32 Q-B 3	Q x P	66 K-K 4	R-Kt 8
33 Q x Q	P x Q	67 K x P	R-Kt 8
34 R x P	R-K 7 ch	68 P-Kt 5	White wins.

Notes from The Field, London.

(a) Having in view the possibility of B-Kt 5, followed by B 6, but the straightforward P-B 4 might be considered.

(b) 10 B-B 6 would be answered by 10., B x B; 11 Q x B, Kt-B 3, etc.

(c) To prevent an incursion of the adverse Queen on the Queen's side.

(d) The King's side is weak enough without depriving the King of the protection of the Bishop. Besides the Bishop is not well placed at R 3. 18 P-Q 4 would have created some diversion on the Queen's side.

(e) If the B at B 3 be not favorably placed it is unnecessary to dislodge it. 24 K-Kt 2 could have been played at once.

(f) Of questionable value. The Pawns should have remained stationary, or if moved at all P-K R 3 would have been better.

(g) R x R ch, would have been better.

(h) White gets now an accentuated advantage.

(i) Obviously exchanging Rooks would be favorable to White.

(k) R x P would have won the game with ordinary care. As played he got the same position afterward with a move behind, which makes all the difference.

(l) Blackburne could have saved the game here with 64., R-B 7 ch; 65 K-K 4, R-K 7 ch, and check until he gets the Q P. White would eventually remain with two Pawns to one. The latter would be given up for another Pawn, and White could only Draw. The game lasted sixty-odd moves, but the ending is of no interest.

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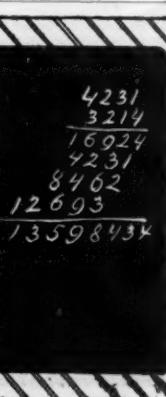
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